

El Oriente Cigar Factory Is American Concern

Governor-General of Philippines Issues Important Announcement

Walter E. Olsen & Co., Buy Largest Cigar Factory in Manila from Alien Property Custodian U. S.

February 12, 1919.

The world famous El Oriente Cigar Factory of Manila, Philippines Islands has passed into American hands. The Alien Property Custodian announces its sale to Walter E. Olsen and Company.

The El Oriente Cigar Factory has been established since 1883 and it is well and fully known here. Every detail of manufacture, from the cultivation and care of the tobacco, to the clean and careful handling in the most modern and sanitary factories, has been carefully studied with the result that the products of the factory enjoy a world-wide enviable reputation.

The policy of the owners will be to maintain the same high standard of quality that has made El Oriente cigars a by-word for good smokes throughout this country. The warehouses of the company contain more than three million pesos worth of tobacco, carefully selected and of the highest quality. This in itself assures smokers of a mild uniform blend, that from a point of quality and price is unexcelled.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has sanctioned the issuance of the following statement, in order that the smoking public of China may be put in possession of the facts concerning the El Oriente Cigar Factory.

Office of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands
Manila, Feb. 12, 1919.

To whom it may concern:

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has received the following self-explanatory letter from Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States of America:

"Dear Sir:

"At the request of Walter E. Olsen Company, I beg to advise you that the El Oriente Cigar Factory and business as a going concern was sold by me, as representative of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, at public sale to the Walter E. Olsen Company, the highest bidder therefor. The sale has been confirmed by the Washington office of the Custodian and the Olsen Company has paid the purchase price, and is now in possession of, and operating, the factory and business. The Olsen Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and all of its stockholders are American citizens. The enemy interests should, therefore, be considered as eliminated and the business entitled to the same consideration as other American business.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) DOUGLAS MOFFAT,
Managing Director for the Philippine Islands.

The Governor General,
Manila, P. I.

"I hereby certify to the authenticity of the signature of Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian, on the original of the above-quoted letter which is on file in this office. I further certify that the records of the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks of the Philippine Government show that Walter E. Olsen and Company is a Philippine corporation duly organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and that all of its stockholders are citizens of the United States of America.

By authority of the Governor-General.
(Sgd.) J. I. WATSON,
Secretary to the Gov. Gen.

The Tabagueria Filipina, 34, Nanking Road, Shanghai, have been appointed Agents for China, including Hongkong, for the above brands.

Hongkong Office, 15, Wyndham Street.

GRAND HOTEL, rooms without Baths.
GRAND ANNEX, rooms with Baths and most up-to-date accommodation.
GRAND STRAND, rooms with Baths, facing the Bathing Beach.

Under the excellent Management of

The Grand Hotels, Limited,
TSINGTAO.

Ideal Sea Bathing. Cuisine recently improved, and with excellent Orchestra will afford all the enjoyment desired, during Summer Season.

For particulars, please address—

H. J. HEARNE,
General Manager.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.
Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.
All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

SAVE YOUR CLOTHING, FURS & CARPETS by storing them in our Cold Stores for the Summer months where no moths or vermin can attack them.

For particulars as to packing and rates apply to—

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

HALF A CENTURY REPUTATION.

D. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR THE CURE OF ALL THE LIVER & KIDNEY AFFECTIONS are the most important organs. General Pains, the Back, Gout, Rheumatism, etc. Price 2s. leading Chemists, or post free. Dr. D. Leclerc, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents, Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Sole Agents, Messrs. J. & J. Leclerc, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WISEMAN, LTD.

TEA DANCES

To-morrow

Tuesday, May 20th,

and

Thursday, May 22nd.

Place your orders early

for

FLAGS

of

Portugal and the

ALLIES

hemmed ready for use

for

PEACE

CELEBRATIONS

at moderate price.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 690.

THE BRITISH NAVY. SYMPATHY BETWEEN OFFICERS AND MEN.

REAR-ADMIRAL SIR W. R. HALL ON PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS.

Special interest attaches to the speech on the Navy Estimates delivered by Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Hall, who newly elected as member for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, brings to the House of Commons a very intimate knowledge of the Navy. He said:

Under the heading of "Navy Estimates" there is quite a variety of subjects one is tempted to discuss, but I will only presume on the consideration shown to me by the committee by alluding to two or three specific topics. The all-important question with the officers and men in the Navy at the present time is the question of pay. I cordially agree with what has been said, that in considering the question of pay it is not fair to include the question of pensions. A pension is regarded as unearned income, while pay is regarded as earned income. Apart from the fact that in an Empire such as ours our first line of defence must always be the Navy, I venture to think that the Fleet is one of the great educative factors. Our ships sail the Seven Seas and the officers and men are seen in our Dominions and in foreign countries, and they, in some degree, are an advertisement and propaganda of the manhood and settlement of the Empire. They are taken as the standard of Great Britain, and that ground alone I cannot help feeling that fair and just pay is not only their due, but it is a jolly good policy for the country. We cannot have it said of a great empire like ours, so dependent upon its Navy, that its officers and men who are sent abroad are rated by their country at a rate of pay below that which they pay to crossing sweepers.

HALF-PAY AND PENSIONS.

I rejoice that the First Lord of the Admiralty has touched upon the question of half-pay. I am fully aware that it is a question which only touches the officers, but if the Navy is to be, as it should be, a career which will attract some of the best brains and the most adventurous spirits, the pay must be so consistent throughout their career that they can not only maintain themselves, but their families. When an officer enters the Navy, at the immature age of fourteen, he is at least an Al or Grade 1 boy, and we want those Al boys when they grow up to be Al men, and to have Al children. Every officer, however, as he reaches the period of half-pay, is faced with a dilemma. He has to choose between a period of half-pay, which I can assure the committee that the rate of half-pay given to senior officers in the Navy is totally inadequate. I trust it will be found possible to abolish entirely the principle of half-pay, except for cases of misconduct and where officers do not wish to serve.

Following upon the question of pay, I should like to touch upon the question of pensions. It is one on which the men, I know, feel very strongly, and so do I. A man may serve in the Navy and have received his pension, but if he dies the next day, then under the regulations there is no pension for his widow. I cannot help thinking that the man by his service has earned that pension for his family, and that it should be possible to make so that if a man dies within a reasonable period of earning his pension a generous proportion of that pension is paid to his dependants. I am quite certain from what I know, and I have many friends on the lower deck that the settlement of that question will go far to produce that contentment which I am quite certain we all wish to see.

LOWER DECK PROSPECTS.

In recent years promotion from the lower to the upper deck has been widely spoken about. I welcome it, and I hope to see it further extended. It is quite possible now for a young, able man on the lower deck to be taken straight from the lower deck into the wardroom as a commissioned officer, where I can say with confidence that he is welcomed by the wardroom officers, because the wardroom on board ship has the one great quality that it does not judge a man by his blood, but solely from the point of view whether he is a man and a good shipmate. I hope that before long we shall be able to see it made so that it is not only possible for a good man to go up to the lower deck, but probable that he will be able to reach the very highest rank in the calling of the sea. If it would be intolerable if we lowered that standard of efficiency which long experience has shown to be necessary for the sake of a false popularity by promoting men to the rank of Master. It would be neither fair to the ship nor the nation, but, providing that standard of efficiency is maintained, there ought to be no limit to the position to which a man can rise if he has the ability.

NO SCHOOL FOR WAR.

I trust there is ample provision in the estimate for personnel, both civil and naval. If it is to be a school for war, as Com. Norman Craig is correct, there can only be one conclusion, and that is that before the war there was no school for war. I think that is true. It was very largely due to the fact that the personnel at the Admiralty was so over-pressed with work that it was difficult to say of any department that it had time to think of the naval side. During the war the pressure was so great that we had to make repeated applications to the Treasury, because no naval officer can be appointed without the permission of the Treasury, but finally we got together a staff of naval officers of something like adequate dimensions, and the heads of the department were free to think and to work out major problems. I can assure the committee that the German casualties during the last year of the war afforded ample justification for that increase in staff. There is one point which is apt to be forgotten. Ships and men do not make a Fleet. A Fleet of a Navy is a perfect living organism. It is alive, from the top to the lower deck, to the highest officer in the Admiralty. They are all part of a living organism, and you cannot keep

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HOW GERMAN CAN BE MADE TO PAY. COLONEL CLAUDE LOWTHER SHOWS THE WAY.

Lieut. Colonel Claude Lowther, M.P., has accepted Mr. Bonar Law's challenge to prepare a detailed statement showing the capacity of Germany to meet the war bill of the Allies. Colonel Lowther bases his calculations on a gross war indemnity of £25,000,000,000, as the global amount, which figure was quoted by Mr. Lloyd George as being the total of the Allies' claim.

Germany's war debt, is probably about £25,000,000,000, says Colonel Lowther, and the spontaneity with which the Germans subscribed to successive loans must to a large extent affirm that country's capacity to finance a debt of this magnitude. It is obvious, therefore, that £25,000,000,000 of the Allied war debt could, as to interest and sinking fund, be met by the transfer to them of the means by which Germany originally meant to finance her own liabilities. This would reduce the Allies' bill to £17,000,000,000.

MEETING THE BILL.

Colonel Lowther shows that this sum of £17,000,000,000 can be met in the following manner:

£180,000,000 saved to Germany by reduction of her naval military, and collateral charges will provide the interest on 2,500 German labour and material supplied for the restoration of damaged areas in Allied countries 3,000 Cession to Britain, France, and Italy of territory formerly held by the Central Empires, valued at 5,500

11,000

—This £11,000,000,000, says Colonel Lowther, "reduces the charges to £6,000,000,000, for which about £300,000,000 yearly will be required for interest."

The immense mineral and other resources of Germany, with contributions from Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria, could yield this amount without the smallest difficulty, provided the British delegates at the Peace Conference insist on the establishment of an international commission to deal with the matter.

SHALL THE KAISER PAY?

Are any steps being taken to earmark the private fortune of the Kaiser as a possible source of contribution to the cost of the war? asked Mr. Bottomley in the House of Commons recently.

Law: Every possible source of payment by Germany is under consideration. I will refer my hon. friend's suggestion to the British representatives on the committee.

Mr. Will Thorne: Have you seen in the newspapers that the German Government has sent £50,000 to the ex-Kaiser?

Mr. Bonar Law: No, I have not, but, if it is true, I should like to have it for ourselves.

an organisation of that nature alive by treating it as a mere machine. If you try you are going to fail. Most of our admirals and remember with pride the wonderful discipline of the Fleet during the last four and a half years of stress.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

It has been pointed out by Mr. Lambert that there is a possibility of certain trouble. There may or there may not be, but so long as there was an enemy at our gate there was no trouble. I venture to think that the reason why there was no trouble was that there was the most perfect confidence established between officer and man. The men knew that so far as the war was concerned no officer would do anything to harm them, and with regard to his position on board ship, the men found by experience that the proper representation of complaints. I do not use the word grievance, it is a word which I hate to the officer brought redress. In order to obtain that redress representation had to be made by that officer to the Admiralty, and by the Admiralty to the Treasury. The reply came back through the same channel. That was the chain of confidence which was established before the war, and which has been more firmly cemented during the war.

GOOD PERSONNEL ESSENTIAL.

You cannot expect in peace time to reorganise a Service such as ours, unless you get, first and last, good personnel. If you get good personnel, good material will follow automatically. I would urge that there should be sufficient officers at the Admiralty who are in constant touch with the sea, so that when representations come from the Service regarding some complaint that complaint may be instantly and sympathetically dealt with. Otherwise you cannot expect men to continue to trust their officers. I would rather see young officers somewhat ignorant of the higher mathematics and knowledge of material, but taught from the day they join the Service that their first duty is towards the men under their charge. I would urge with all the force at my command that nothing should be omitted which will tend to strengthen that chain of confidence which we have now between the officer, the man, and the Admiralty. Maintain that, foster that, and act upon it, and I venture to say that we shall have no cause now or at any time to fear anything that will interfere with the efficiency of the Navy, which is at one and the same time our joy and our pride.

WORLD'S FLEETS AT THE PEACE. RELATIVE STRENGTHS.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

When the representatives of the Powers have fashioned the Peace Treaty, they might well meet and express the gratitude of the world to the British Fleet. For it had not been for the considerable margin of naval strength which we possessed over the enemy, and the superiority in the technique of warfare of our officers and men, in association with our supreme merchant navy, the enemy would have won, despite the armies of the Allies, despite the immense outflow of munitions to the various theatres, and despite, also, the financial advantages which the Allies possessed.

The victory gained by sea was no fortuitous occurrence, but was the crown of policy pursued over a period of a quarter of a century. We spent money on the Fleet generously, if not sufficiently generously, building it up from year to year, and training a large body of officers and men who outvalued all other seamen in competency. And the money was, on the whole, well spent by the successive Boards of Admiralty in office from 1900, when the Navy cost £31,000,000, to 1914, when the expenditure had risen to £50,000,000. During that period most of our naval administration, and they exhibited greater foresight than the seamen of any other race. When the nation was hardly conscious of the coming ordeal and the world-wide burden which the Fleet would have to bear, the distinguished sailors at Whitehall were busy preparing for war.

That their arrangements were good the results have amply proved, though they did not foresee all eventualities, for they were only human beings, and war is a matter of hazards, as the methodical Germans, with all their Staff organisation, have learned. The Admiralty asked from year to year for many things—more deck machines, more destroyers, and more auxiliary craft—which were denied them because, to put the matter bluntly, the majority of voters, with no expert knowledge, and no adequate appreciation of the absolute dependence of every British interest upon sea power, concluded that the seamen were asking too much, and warned Ministers, particularly from 1904 onwards, not to give way to them. There is a complete literature of this period dealing with our bloated naval armaments, and the last chapter is incorporated in the official Parliamentary document of the spring of 1914. Let us be honest in this matter, and not try to make scapegoats out of seamen who served the nation well.

OUR PRE-WAR PREPONDERANCE.

In spite of the shortage of money we did obtain a Navy above the two-Power standard, not in capital ships only, but in every class of ship, in cruisers of all types, that is to say, the British Navy was twice as strong as any two navies in European waters, with a considerable balance over its margin over the German fleet being rather over three to two. What our strength in completed ships was at the opening of hostilities is revealed by the statistics prepared by the Navy Department of the United States, no account being taken of vessels over 20 years old.

Other Ger. Aus. Britain, Allies many, tria.

Battleships—	20	6	13	3
Dreadnoughts—	20	3	20	6
Pre-Dreadnoughts, 40	30	20	2	—
Battle-cruisers	8	—	4	—
Armoured cruisers—	34	35	8	2
Cruisers	74	24	41	5
Destroyers—	167	211	130	18
Torpedo boats—	48	217	—	38
Submarines—	2,138,000	1,222,000	361,000	125,000
Other small craft—	14,000	105,000	79,000	12,000

France, Russia, and Italy.

The suggestion that our Fleet was deceptively weak arises from a misreading of Lord Jellicoe's book, which deals only with the Grand Fleet, of which he was Commander-in-Chief. It takes no account, as was inevitable, of the British forces operating in other waters. So far as auxiliary craft were concerned, the organisation of the Auxiliary Patrol had been taken in hand, largely owing to Admiral Lord Beresford, long before the war was opened, and as the submarine and mine menace increased the Patrol was expanded with fine resources until it comprised 4,000 vessels, manned by 50,000 officers and men—merchant-seamen, fishermen, yachtsmen, and others. The demands of war had been foreseen by the naval authorities of this country as they had been foreseen by no others, and we won through on the merits of our policy and the supreme qualities of our officers and men.

And now we have emerged with a greater Navy, actually and relatively, than we ever possessed before. Our predominance in European waters, owing to the disappearance of the navies of Germany, Austria, and Russia, is so great that, as their statements indicate, American statesmen and some American naval officers are perturbed. Admiral Benson, who occupies a position corresponding more or less to that of our First Sea Lord, insists that we are far too strong by sea, and that it is very necessary that the surrendered German ships should not be distributed on a ton-for-ton basis, because thus Great Britain would obtain most of them, since our losses have been the greatest. Well, our naval representatives are not likely to quarrel on that score, but we do not really want the ships—equipped with guns, torpedoes, and equipment generally—and if they were handed over to us we would find it difficult to know what to do with them. Whether we can afford in years to come to maintain even the Navy which we now possess on a basis of real efficiency is doubtful, and it is certain that neither France nor Italy has the money to keep up her existing fleet much less a fleet strengthened by German ships. As to the United States, well, time will leave its own record.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TO SAVE RUSSIA. "STRIKE BOLDLY AT BOLSHIEVISM."

SIR G. BUCHANAN'S ADVICE.

Sir George Buchanan, late British Ambassador to Russia, lecturing at Edinburgh, on March 25th, on "Russia and Great Britain their relations under the Empire," said: "The Russian flag, with its blood-stained laurels, no longer floated side by side with the standards of the Allies. Russia had none the less contributed her share to our final victory. Was it not, then, our duty to acquit the debt of honour which we owed her? Was it not right we should try to save her suffering people from the remorseless tyranny under which they were groaning? Lenin, like the German Emperor, aimed at world domination, and openly avowed his intention of creating a New Europe in which Bolshevism was to reign supreme. Before the conclusion of the armistice Lenin predicted that the Allies would impose such humiliating terms on Germany that the latter would turn Bolshevik, and he expressed the confident hope that the combined forces of Russia and Germany would be able to continue the struggle against the Allies long enough to provoke revolutionary risings in all countries." He realised that Bolshevism, if confined to Russia, was doomed. He was therefore making tremendous efforts to turn Central Europe into one great Bolshevik camp, and he had, it would appear, already succeeded in winning over Hungary to his side. In order to prevent the spread of the Bolshevik poison it had been proposed to draw a sanitary cordon round Russia, and to isolate her completely. He personally believed that such a policy would in the end cost us more, and be less effective than were we to strike boldly at the heart of the disease and eradicate the cancer that was sapping Russia's vital energies. Though we could not employ conscript troops for that purpose, volunteers for service in Russia might be forthcoming when the men who had been demobilised had had a few months' rest at home. We could never, as had been suggested, hope to save Russia by economic relief alone. Military assistance and economic relief must go hand-in-hand if we were to help the Russians to free themselves from Bolshevik tyranny. The task was not so gigantic as was generally supposed, for the capture of Moscow and Petrograd would suffice to sound the death-knell of Bolshevism as a political force.

The other alternative open to us—that of withdrawing our troops and leaving Russia to work out her own salvation—would leave an indelible stain on the British name, for it would be tantamount to delivering over to certain death those who in answer to our summons had rallied round our flag, and it would inevitably throw Russia sooner or later into the arms of Germany. There would, he ventured to predict, be no permanent peace in the world if we ever allowed Germany to control Russia, vast man-power and untold natural wealth. There was another danger. Lenin was not only inciting our Indian fellow-subjects to revolt, but was turning his attention to China, in the hope of dragging recruits to maintain himself in power. To leave him time to do so would be a suicidal policy on our part.

PRESENT MARGIN OF STRENGTH.

We can view all these matters with considerable composure, as the following figures of relative strength indicate. All armoured ships, and cruisers over twenty years of age and all torpedo craft over fifteen years of age being excluded:

Britain, America, France, Italy.

Battleships	55	38	18	11
Battle-cruisers	9	—	—	—
Armoured cruisers	24	8	18	5
Light cruisers	73	13	1	6
Destroyers	389	105	65	47
Torpedo boats	34	84	78	96
Submarines	146	84	78	96

Those 704 ships under the White Ensign constitute a fleet of unparalleled strength, apart from three battle-cruisers, twenty-one light cruisers, 100 or so destroyers, and a number of submarines, which were in such advanced stages of construction when the Armistice came that work could not be arrested. A large proportion of those ships are now being converted to nuclear crew basis under Admiral Sir Henry Oliver, and will form the Home Fleet—a misleading and inept description. It is proposed to constitute a Mediterranean Fleet, which will include six of the latest battleships; if the Admiralty had a correct appreciation of the international situation, and the Mediterranean Fleet would become as important as it was before we were compelled to concentrate in the North Sea. No doubt we shall get back to that position in time, but everything suggests that the action should be taken at once. Admiral Sir Charles Madden will be Commander-in-Chief of a new Atlantic Fleet, a connecting link between the Mediterranean Fleet under Vice-Admiral Sir J. M. de Robeck and the Home Fleet. Steps are being taken to show the British flag in considerable dignity in the outer seas. A cruiser squadron will once more be based upon Bermuda; Vice-Admiral Sir A. L. Duff will be the Commander-in-Chief of a newly-constituted China Squadron. With over seventy light cruisers at its disposal, the Admiralty should be able rapidly to re-establish British prestige in the outer seas, for prestige counts for a good deal at all times, and will be of great importance during the period of world reconstruction, political, commercial, and social. Without making a vain and provocative display, our position on the seas, and particularly in the Mediterranean, the essential highway of the British Empire, and in the Pacific, which may become the storm-centre of world politics, should be re-established. During the war we were compelled to bridge the Channel and become a Continental Power; but now that peace is at hand we must readjust ourselves as a Power with world-interests dependent for our trade and prosperity upon the markets of Europe, and upon the markets of the Far East and the Far West and the Pacific. Daily Telegraph.

CHANNEL TUNNEL. SOME ENGINEERING PROBLEMS.

[BY "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" ENGINEER-
CORRESPONDENT.]

Reconstruction is at last fully upon us. The industrial progress of the country is necessarily bound up with schemes of co-operation, national and international. On every hand projects of enormous magnitude and far-reaching importance are under discussion. The sanguine anticipations of the resourceful and daring engineering minds are about to be put to the test. Transformations in industrial methods are the order of the day, and economy by organisation is the immediate watchword of the national guardians of industry. Of some of the larger schemes under discussion may be mentioned those of nationalisation of mines, railways, waterways, and of electric power generation. These are at present engaging the attention of the authorities at Westminster, who were returned under the definite promise to effect big things. Some of these efforts are to be made without delay. Some recognised war measures came into operation by about the time the armistice was signed.

Among the big things now under consideration is the Channel Tunnel, advocated as a practical proposition so long ago as 1802, and, indeed, begun by French enthusiasts of forty years ago, when, under the first concession from the French Government, a shaft was sunk at Sangatte and a gallery driven forward beneath the sea to a distance of one and a half miles. Later, in 1881, a tunnel 7 ft. in diameter was bored at depth of 180 ft. to a distance of 2,015 yards from Shakespeare Cliff, near Dover. Since the closing down of these preliminary operations their originators, and those who followed after, have never ceased to advocate the completion of the project. Slowly, but surely, hostility to the scheme has been worn down. Great Britain's splendid isolation has now been surrendered by aeronautical developments. Who can estimate the enormous advantages which would have accrued and the influence on the early course of the war had the rapid transport of men and material from this country to France been possible through a submarine tunnel with a continuous stream of rapid trains? During the war interest in the scheme as an immediate after-the-war undertaking has steadily increased, and to-day the tunnel is being widely discussed. The man in the street is becoming conversant with the statistics of the proposition. At a cost of about £20,000,000, or say, three days' cost of the war to Great Britain—though the outlay would be shared by the two countries—seven or eight years' work would result in opening a link of communication between the two countries by means of which, according to some estimates, 1,500,000 passengers and untold quantities of merchandise would contribute to an annual income of nearly £1,500,000, in addition to fostering that good feeling between the masses of the populations, which makes for peace, unity, and progress.

And yet it is perhaps fortunate that an early attempt on so vast an undertaking was not made. Years ago difficulties would undoubtedly have been met which might have involved considerable delay and disappointment. To-day the project is not beset with any insuperable difficulties. The achievements of tunnelling engineers constitute some of the greatest marks of progress in engineering in recent years, and provide ground for the supreme confidence that no circumstances can legitimately be anticipated which cannot be immediately and successfully met. Engineers will watch with considerable interest the progress of the work, and it appears that the plans of the tunnel—or tunnels—have been so carefully worked out, and so far completed, that, once the necessary authority is granted, the undertaking can be embarked upon without delay. The work would provide another landmark in engineering enterprise which, in this country, has now for some years been confined to comparatively small undertakings, and would stimulate interest in the whole field of engineering expansion. The victories of tunnel engineering of recent years must considerably relieve any undue anxiety which might ordinarily attend the labours of the designers and contractors. Similar works in this country and on the Continent call for passing notice in this connection.

Thus, in this country the Severn Tunnel, four and a half miles in length, and occupying twelve years in construction, was carried through in spite of altogether unexpected difficulties. In rushes of water most frequently occurred, and on one occasion involved a twelve months' delay in pumping operations. At one time no fewer than 24,000,000 gallons of water were pumped out per day. Even after the first train had passed through the tunnel, in July, 1891, water inrushes necessitated the installation of special pumping machinery. These, however, were the early days of submarine tunnelling, and with the accumulation of experience remarkable progress has since been made. Again, on the Continent, the three great Alpine tunnels of Mont Cenis, the St. Gothard, and the Simplon, are striking examples of engineering success. In the first case, of the total length of 7.9 miles, only one and a half feet were attained each day for the first few years. Subsequently, however, progress was much more rapid at the rate of 7 ft. per day. The total time occupied in the work was thirteen years, and the cost £3,000,000. The St. Gothard Tunnel was started upon in 1872, the nine and a quarter miles taking eight years for its completion.

The Simplon tunnel marked another important stage in tunnelling. New difficulties were encountered. The work was begun in 1890, and fifteen years were occupied in completing the whole length of twelve and one-third miles. Boring through the mountain, the engineers encountered higher temperatures than had been anticipated. Ventilation problems offered difficulties, and special measures were necessary to deal with the enormous pressures caused by the weight of materials above.

Still more recently, however, the case of the Mont d'Or tunnel, three and three-quarters miles in length, may be cited as presenting special difficulties. In the piercing of this connection between France and Vallorbe, water caused considerable anxiety. At one time the inflow amounted to no less than 95,000,000 gallons per day, and did considerable damage to the galleries. This large inflow simultaneously caused a lowering in the Bief Rouge, which necessitated a stoppage of the factories running on water power. These difficulties were, however, most satisfactorily overcome, and similar obstacles should they crop up in the Channel Tunnel operations, might with confidence be left to the engineers upon whom would devolve the responsibility of the great work. This confidence is largely based on the association of the engineer to the Channel Tunnel Company Ltd.—Sir Francis Fox—with such undertakings as the Mersey and the Simplon tunnels. These and other achievements place him in the rank of one of the highest authorities in this phase of engineering.

CHANNEL TUNNEL PROBLEMS.

The problems of the Channel Tunnel run on somewhat different and perhaps more simple lines. The choice of the route must, in the first place, be determined by the nature of the strata. As is well known, the chalk cliffs of Dover find their equivalent on the other side of the Channel. A complete survey of the intervening strata constitutes the first and most essential step in any scheme of submarine tunnelling. This was undertaken by Sir John Hawkshaw in 1865, and during the period which has elapsed no fewer than 7,000 soundings and borings have been made in the Channel. The very satisfactory results of the early and accurate survey revealed the fact that chalk constituted the bed of the Channel. Below the white chalk, however, is a stratum of grey chalk, 200 feet in thickness, which in turn rests upon gault. Both of these materials are highly impervious to water. The grey chalk probably results from the percolation of liquid clay, rendering it watertight. The impervious character of the grey chalk is exhibited in the cuttings to which reference has been made, and to which, without any lining, have shown very little trace of percolating water over long periods. Boring through this chalk and blasting through rocks are different operations, and in the Channel Tunnel it is estimated that the rate of cutting would be equal to twenty-two yards per day. Contributing to this rapid progress, however, would be the most modern methods of tunnelling, the excavated material on high-speed endless belts to the wagons, the transit of which would be greatly expedited by the proposed connecting passages between the two eighteen-foot tunnels which are the chief feature of the work. Electrical power would provide for all the energy required both during construction and use and electric traction considerably simplifies the problem of ventilation, which would have been one of great difficulty in the days of steam locomotives, and which factor has added to the difficulties of previous tunnel schemes. The tunnels at a depth of 180 feet below the bed of the Channel would be adequately safeguarded from water infiltration. Provision for drainage, however, would be made in a lower tunnel of eleven feet diameter sloping downwards from the middle of the Channel to shafts on either coast, from which water could be pumped. It is proposed that work shall first concentrate upon this drainage tunnel. The experience thus gained would contribute to the more rapid and successful boring of the two main tunnels, and from chambers opening out from the centre of the drainage tunnel the boring of the main tunnels could be undertaken, the work thus proceeding from four points.

MOTOR TRAFFIC.

Many doubts will wonder as to the accuracy with which these tunnels have been driven in order to meet. In this connection, however, it must be remembered that progress in surveying has been of a rapid character. Surveying instruments have been brought to a high state of precision. Readings on such instruments may be taken repeatedly in order to attain the most accurate result. The matter does not cause the engineer much anxiety. Evidence upon this point is forthcoming from the Simplon Tunnel of twelve miles, in which case the two borings on meeting were but a little over an inch out.

Through the tunnel, when completed, an enormous increase in traffic is widely anticipated. Discussion turns upon the frequency with which trains can be sent through. The long delay in putting the scheme into operation would, at any rate, have guaranteed that the accommodation provided would be commensurate with the developing demands. If travel between this country and the Continent is anticipated to increase—as it undoubtedly will do—a far larger increase may be expected in the number of Continental visitors to this country. There are, too, other means of travel than electric railways. The rapid expansion in automobile production and the confident anticipation of the day of the cheaper car should not be overlooked in considering any scheme of transport. Touring on the Continent by the British has in the past been too greatly restricted by the difficulty of transporting cars. Practically a day is lost in the Channel crossing, and a day is lost in the Channel crossing to be effected by transit through the Tunnel, still, in anticipation of the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

FINANCE OF WAR. OUR INDUSTRIAL FUTURE. A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

Addressing the members of the Institute of Bankers upon the economic outlook, on March 25th, in the theatre of the School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, Mr. Edgar Crammond said that the most important wars since 1913 had been invariably followed by periods of increased production and intense economic expansion. The total cost of the war, including indirect losses, might be put down at £52,000,000,000. The war had produced, Mr. Crammond pointed out, the greatest economic revolutions of which there was any record. The wages bill of the United Kingdom for 1918 was about £900,000,000 more than in 1913—an increase of over 100 per cent. During the war, the note circulation of the belligerents, excluding Russia, advanced from £1,164,000,000 to £6,372,000,000—an increase of 447 per cent. During the same period their aggregate gold reserves only increased by £347,000,000, or 35 per cent. An even greater increase had taken place in the amount of the national debts of the belligerents, which had advanced from £3,334,000,000 in 1914 to £21,000,000,000 at the end of 1918, and, by the time demobilisation was completed, their aggregate debts would probably exceed £10,000,000,000. The burden of interest charges on the national debt had, therefore, increased from £800,000,000 per annum in 1914 to over £9,000,000,000 in 1918. Those factors taken in conjunction with the rise in wages and the price of commodities had a tremendous significance, and, in his judgment, implied that they were in the presence of one of the greatest and far-reaching economic movements in the history of the world. Through all the economic records of the past, it was possible to trace an advance in the standard of living for the masses concurrently with an increase in the amount of money in circulation and a decline in the purchasing of money.

INCREASED POWER OF PRODUCTION. The war had greatly increased the country's power of production, and, from a close examination of the subject, he was convinced that our power of production had increased by at least 50 per cent. over the production of 1913. In the light of these conclusions, he was unable to see any real grounds for the depression and anxiety manifested in certain quarters as to our economic future. In 1914, he estimated the national wealth at £18,400,000,000 and the national income at £2,440,000,000. At the present time the national wealth of the United Kingdom might be safely computed at £24,000,000,000 and the national income at £3,500,000,000. In other words, if they accepted and established the new valuation of money, their post-war national debt would be only equivalent to a sum representing 90 per cent. of the national wealth, and their post-war Budget would not amount to more than 22 per cent. of the national income. Commodity prices would, of course, fall, but it was of vital importance that the fall should be gradual, and that it should be balanced by an increased production, so that the national income might be maintained at a level of at least 30 per cent. higher than it was before the war. As a result of the war, it might be confidently asserted that our power of production had increased by about 50 per cent., so that our post-war position should be roughly as follows:—

National income, say £3,500,000,000
Cost of living, say 50 per cent. increase on 1914 figures £2,700,000,000

Available for depreciation, renewals and repairs, and new investments abroad and at home £ 800,000,000

It would be a great advantage to our manufacturers in planning their post-war scheme of production to know that there would be a huge market for their output, and he suggested that the next ten years should be regarded as a transition period during which we should endeavour to invest abroad at least £500,000,000 each year. It was his reasoned and deliberate conviction that, as a result of the war, the economic development of the world had been impelled forward by at least two generations, and we were on the eve of a period of intense activity in trade such as the world had never known. He was further convinced that the process of readjusting the economic machinery of the new social conditions would not be followed by any ill-consequence if we recognised the position, and took a broad and enlightened view.

In future, it is not surprising to find that a proposal for the construction of a separate tunnel for motor traffic is being put forward. The time occupied in the journey through such an electrically lighted, white-lined subway of twenty-five miles would ordinarily be lost in a single delay in loading up cars, as is present at the quay. Facilities for free intercourse between the two peoples would carry added advantages and result in widened knowledge, sympathy, and desire for peace. As a separate project, such an undertaking would stand to disadvantage on the score of high initial outlay. As an adjunct to the present tunnel scheme the cost and execution of the work would be most advantageously influenced. It is gratifying to note that such a suggestion has not been overlooked by the designing engineers, and though a motor tunnel does not constitute a part of the present scheme there is a growing body of opinion that the present provides the day of opportunity for a serious discussion of the proposal.

MINERS' HOME LIFE. DEPLORABLE CONDITIONS.

Not since the Coal Commission opened has there been such an hour of gloom as that which was provided when the inquiry was resumed on March 16th (says *The Daily Telegraph*). Statistics were produced revealing the hazardous nature of the miners' occupation; but impressive as were the figures relating to the death-roll of the mine, they appealed with less force than the revelations of the home life in certain colliery areas. The information was contained in the evidence of Mr. John Robertson, the chairman of the Scottish Union of Mine Workers.

Rising from his seat, Mr. Justice Sankey, the chairman, read the statement of the witness slowly and deliberately. The silence was intense as he gave expression to a written story of sordid human existence. He might have been uttering a grave indictment from the bench. Not a word was lost by the Commission or the public, but there appeared to be a feeling of relief when, at the end of half-an-hour, he finished the reading of the document. It concluded with a quotation from Dr. Russell, former medical officer of the Local Government Board, the first part of which was as follows:—

"Let us ask ourselves what life in one room can be taken as its best. Return to those 123,000 men, women, and children, whose house in one single room, and consider whether, since the world began, man or angel ever had such a task set before them as the creation of the elements of a home, or the conduct of a family life, within four bare walls. You mistress of houses, with bed-rooms and pictures, dining-rooms and drawing-rooms, kitchens and washing-houses, pantries and sculleries, how could you put one room to the uses of all?"

The silence which fell upon the Commission when Mr. Justice Sankey concluded was full of meaning. The emotions of the Commissioners and the public had been stirred by a story of death, disease, and overcrowding. Then Mr. Balfour, in a quiet, sympathetic tone, remarked to the witness, "After the reading of the report, I am sure we shall not want to ask you many questions. If the conditions are as you say, they must be put right." Mr. Robertson contrasted districts with those in the whole of the United Kingdom. He devoted special attention to Lanarkshire, and stated that at one place 25.5 of the population lived in houses of one room; that in the case of 2,768 persons there were more than five to the room, and that where 190 were concerned there were more than eight to the room.

There were numerous houses, he added, with one apartment for husband, wife, and seven children. "Think of the conditions in these single rooms," he continued, "with pit clothes drying in front of the fire in the same room where the family sleep. Do we wonder when the womenfolk lose heart?" Even more depressing were the statistics relating to tuberculosis in Lanarkshire, groups of figures being given showing how sleep-accommodation was shared. In reply to a member of the Commission, the witness said he wished to be charitable in regard to Lanarkshire. After casting his mind over the other countries he had been in, he would describe some of the houses in Lanarkshire as decent, but he would not call them ideal.

CRIMES OF THE ENEMY. A TERRIBLE CATALOGUE.

The catalogue of crimes compiled by the War Guilt Commission according to one of the sub-committees, comprises a list of no fewer than thirty varieties of crime which will be centred to some blacken the names of Germany and her associates. The list is made up as follows:—

- (1)—The massacre of civilians.
- (2)—Putting hostages to death.
- (3)—Torture of civilians.
- (4)—Starvation of civilians.
- (5)—Rape.
- (6)—Abduction of girls and women for purposes of enforced prostitution.
- (7)—Deportation of civilians.
- (8)—Internment of civilians under brutal conditions.
- (9)—Putting civilians to forced labour in connection with military operations of the enemy.
- (10)—Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
- (11)—Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among inhabitants of occupied territory.
- (12)—Pillage.
- (13)—Confiscation of property.
- (14)—Exaction of illegitimate or exorbitant contributions and requisitions.
- (15)—Debasement of currency and issue of spurious currency.
- (16)—Imposition of collective penalties.
- (17)—Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
- (18)—Bombardment of undefended places.
- (19)—Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational, and historical buildings and monuments.
- (20)—Destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without examination and without warning.
- (21)—Destruction of fishing boats and of relief ships.
- (22)—Bombardment of hospitals.
- (23)—Attack on and destruction of hospital ships.
- (24)—Breach of other rules relating to Red Cross.
- (25)—Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases.
- (26)—Use of explosive and expanding bullets.
- (27)—Directions to give no quarter.
- (28)—Ill-treatment of prisoners of war.
- (29)—Mimesis of flags of truce.
- (30)—Poisoning of wells.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Commencing **TUESDAY,**
MAY 20th,

THE FIRST MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

A DOG'S LIFE



CHARLIE CHAPLIN'S "A DOG'S LIFE"
THE FIRST MILLION DOLLAR PICTURE

THREE REELS OF CHARLIE

AT HIS BEST

Prices \$1.50, \$1.00 & 70 Cts.

Booking at **ANDERSON'S.**

[771]

THE WAR IS OVER

BE PREPARED FOR

PEACE CELEBRATIONS

by placing your order for

RED PAPER LANTERNS

To Messrs. **LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

Please send me

8 inch Red Lanterns at \$7.50 per 100
or \$35.00 per case of 500.
11 inch Red Lanterns at \$11.00 per 100
or \$50.00 per case of 500.

CANDLES EXTRA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Fook Lee & Co.

**METAL & HARDWARE MERCHANTS
HOUSE & SHIP BUILDING MATERIALS.**

Head Office: **Branch Office:**
2a, 2 & 4, Hutter St. York Building, Chater Rd.
Telephone 1174. Telephone 1950.

[101]

WAI KIE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.
No. 112, Des Voeux Road Central.
Top Floor.
HONGKONG
Telephone No. 1839.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1**
This is a new French Remedy for the treatment of all the diseases of the skin, such as Eczema, Psoriasis, etc. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant, and is used by the French Navy and the French Army. It is sold in all the big drug stores in Hong Kong.

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Unsurpassed for purity of
tone, delicacy of touch,
beauty of design.

GUARANTEED

for

FIVE YEARS.

PRICES from \$125.

Easy Payments can be arranged.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

[32-1]

AERTEX CELLULAR
DAY SHIRTS

A most satisfactory shirt, being light and comfortable
to wear, very absorbent, does not "cling", or strike chilly
under fans.

Stocked in 3 weights in all sizes.

AERTEX CELLULAR UNDERWEAR AND PYJAMAS.

MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD

Telephone 29.

The "EL PALACIO" CIGARS

of distinction

Well-known for their flavour and aroma.

THE EGYPTIAN FAVOURITES

Theodore Vafiadis

A. G. Cousis & Co's

CIGARETTES.

Sole Agents:

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

CO., LTD.

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

[33-7]

THE
CORONET

May 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd, 1919.

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

MRS. VERNON CASTLE

IN

"THE GIRL FROM BOHEMIA."

CAUGHT AT HIS OWN GAME

BRITISH GAZETTE NOS. 520-527.

Booking at ROBINSON'S.

[125]

FORTY HOURS' FLIGHT.
AIRSHIP'S GREAT VOYAGE.

During the past few days a remarkable long-distance flight over the North Sea was performed by the British non-rigid airship N.S. II. (says the *Daily Telegraph* of March 2nd). The voyage, which took the form of a circuit embracing the coast of Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Heligoland, North Germany, and Holland, was characterised by extremely unfavourable weather conditions. For this reason it ranks amongst the most notable flights that have ever been undertaken. The total length of the round trip was 1,285 air miles, the time taken being 40½ hours.

Starting from an airship station on the Firth of Forth at 3.45 p.m. on Sunday last, the airship laid a straight course for Denmark; the wind at that time blowing from the north-west with a force of 15-20 miles per hour. The Dogger Bank Noord Lighthouse was passed at one o'clock on Monday morning. Although the night was intensely dark owing to the moon being obscured by clouds, so accurate was the navigation that the airship was not more than a mile out of her course in the 250 miles' flight to this point. From the Noord onwards the north-westerly wind continued to increase in velocity, and calcium flares were dropped into the sea at frequent intervals, from which bearings were taken to determine the increasing allowance for drift. Course was set for Denmark, and the *Levin Light Vessel*, 370 miles from the base, was picked up at five o'clock on Monday morning. Turning south, the airship cruised down the coast of Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein towards Heligoland. With sunrise the weather conditions became worse, and after passing through several small storms and rain squalls in the Heligoland Bight, Heligoland was reached at eight o'clock. Passing at a distance of four miles from the island, a new course was set for the Frisian Islands, and at six o'clock in the evening the airship was off Texel, the wind having now attained a speed of thirty knots from the north-west.

RICH WIND AND BROKEN ENGINE.
After leaving the Dutch coast to return to England the airship's troubles commenced. Hourly the wind grew stronger and rougher, and it appeared impossible for the airship to return to its destination. In addition, other difficulties arose. At midnight one engine broke down, and the airship was forced to a considerable distance to leeward. At this stage it was uncertain whether England could be reached at all, and a landing in France was contemplated by her captain. But eventually it was decided to hold on in hope of the wind abating. Fortunately, this is what occurred, and a "landfall" was made at the last point on the English coast, the North Foreland. By this time petrol was running short owing to the necessity of running at full power earlier in the voyage, and one engine only was running—this on five cylinders out of six. At 8.15 on Tuesday morning a landing was successfully effected at an aerodrome station close by, the airship being handled by an untrained party of boy mechanics, who had never before seen an airship at close quarters.

So violent was the wind during the last stage of the voyage to England, and gusts reaching a velocity of forty knots, that the crew had the greatest difficulty in controlling the airship. Furthermore, all suffered intensely from sea sickness, and owing to this cause pilots, and co-swains required relief at very frequent intervals to maintain the navigation of the ship. This flight is particularly noteworthy in view of the fact that it was carried out entirely over the sea. It is the longest non-stop overseas voyage of any British aircraft, and, as far as is known, is a world's record for non-rigid airships.

RAGGING AT CAMBRIDGE.

Political feeling amongst undergraduates seems to be running high at Cambridge just now and we read that a climax was reached recently when a debate between the Cambridge Socialist Society and the Cambridge Independent Labour Party was due to be held. A large audience assembled at the Friends' Meeting House, including a good many ladies from Gorton and Newnham, only three of whom, however, stayed to the end. Just as the proceedings were about to begin a large crowd of undergraduates and naval and military officers arrived upon the scene and took charge of affairs. Those who had been announced as the chief speakers, scented trouble, attempted to escape, but were not allowed to do so. Instead, each was made to speak in turn of his war record, which caused much amusement. Even the presence of a Proctor and the police made no difference. Three of the speakers were then made to stand on a table and sing "God Save the King," after which they were conducted to the riverside and forcibly ducked in the Cam, rather a risky proceeding, considering the flooded state of the river. The crowd then attempted to wreck the shop run by "The Cambridge Magazine," and, despite the fact that the shutters were up, a number of windows were broken. Recently two members of the University had their heads shaved on the ground that they were "Bolsheviks," and now comes a memorial from over 60 members of one college, stating that it is a disgrace to their college that its name should appear on a certain pamphlet recently circulated, and declaring that no Socialist meeting will be allowed to be held in their college.

TRADE REPORT.

REPORTS.

ALBANY.—Very limited quantities are available in the United States as the government restrictions of 1/100 of 1 per cent. since continues to keep out most of the shipments. Egg yolk, "spray process," has been quoted as low as 68 gold cents, and whole powdered egg, at 88 gold cents.

WALNUTS AND WALNUT MEATS continue to be in demand. Sales have been made in walnut meats, halves at 45 gold cents with the quarters and pieces each correspondingly 1 cent gold lower per pound. As it is now summer in the Orient, further shipments will not be made until October. **WOLFRAM ORE** gives promise of being in demand later in the year, but at present there is no life in this metal.

SUGAR.—Every fresh development in the world's sugar situation confirms the opinion that there will not be an over supply during 1919. Reports from Java show that the accumulated stocks in that market have been disposed of. Late reports from India indicate a decline of approximately a million tons in the Indian crop compared with that of 1918, and help to explain the extensive purchases made in Far Eastern markets recently.

RICE.—This market has opened with considerably higher values owing to the paucity of supplies. To-day's quotations are:—

Siam Garden at \$11.30 per picul.
Siam Straight at \$10.75 per picul.
Siam Usual at \$9.50 per picul.
Saigon Round at \$9 per picul.
Saigon Long at \$9.40 per picul.
Peking, no stock.
Hines—Cows, 6/17 lbs. at \$55; and buffalo, 13/40 lbs. at \$36.

LARD.—Persistent demands come from Europe, and dealers refuse to sell under \$35 for prompt delivery, and for old tins, \$33.50.

PEANUTS.—There is no business at 30/32, at \$14 per picul; 32/34, at \$13; 34/36, at \$12.70.

PEANUT OIL.—No. 1 is quoted at \$26.50, No. 2 at \$26. The demand has ceased from America.

CASSIA.—Saigon, 9/8/10 astd. We make the selling rate \$45.
CASSIA OIL.—75/80 per cent. at \$200, and 80/85 per cent. at \$210, without business.

ANISEED OIL.—15 degrees at \$160.
ANISEED OIL.—Nominal \$19.60.
WOOD OIL.—A good demand has sprung up for European markets, and Chinese dealers ask \$22 for prompt shipment.

TEA.—20 per cent. is quoted at \$54; 98 per cent. at \$53; and 99 per cent. at \$77.
GALL NUTS.—Nominal, \$41.
STAR ANISEED.—\$23 nominal.

A SUSCEPTIBLE JURY.

SHAPELY ANKLES OF PRETTY WOMAN HIDDEN FROM THEM.

NEW YORK, March 14th.
Because Mrs. Betty Inch was too generous in the display of her ankles to jury-men who taunted a month ago to agree on a verdict in her trial on a charge of extortion, she found the witness stand surrounded by a 4-foot board fence when she appeared in the supreme court for the second hearing of her case.

Though the court and prosecutor professed ignorance of the reason for the erection of the barrier, court attendants recalled a statement of the latter, when the first jury disagreed, that Mrs. Inch "must not show her ankles to the jurors at the next trial," else he would "ask the court to make her lower her dress."

"What is it, a spite fence?" the comely Mrs. Inch inquired when she entered the courtroom.

The partition concealed all but her head and shoulders when she took the stand. She is being tried on a charge of extorting \$215 from Eugene P. Herman, president of the Herman Motor Truck company.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

(ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. J. W. FRANKS, D.P.R.)

MIND RACICES

Tuesday, 20th May.
Tuesday, 27th May.
May 17th, 1919.

Gun practice will be carried out by the military from Stonecutters' Island, on May 20th, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

A persistent beggar, who appeared to have been giving the Police a great deal of trouble, was fined \$5 by Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Magistracy, on Saturday, and ordered to be sent back to Canton.

For being in unlawful possession of a revolver, a Chinese boarding-house runner, who was arrested on one of the wharves, was fined \$1,000, with the alternative of six months' hard labour, at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

Mr. A. Rebel, a Dutch journalist, attached to the staff of the *Amsterdam Telegraph*, and "connected" with the *Samarang Lokomotief*, and Mr. J. Jonker, another Dutchman, are at present in Hongkong. Mr. Rebel left Holland several years ago, and has since been touring through Java, Sumatra and Borneo. Both Mr. Rebel and Mr. Jonker penetrated, last year, into the heart of the country, in the north of Sumatra, inhabited by a genuine race of cannibals called the Bataks, and have had some hair-raising experiences.

FROM THE CHINESE PRESS.

—BOYCOTT OF JAPANESE.

A printed circular was distributed broadcast throughout Shanghai on May 15th, with the unique heading: "The Ten-Men Combine for National Salvation." According to the Chinese Press, it contains the following words in effect, the original being, of course, in Chinese:—

"Tsingtao gone, Shantung (will be) lost. Shantung lost, China (will) perish. The troops and the police of our enemy will soon come. The millions of their men and women, old and young, will all be as happy as they can be. Looking to our country to live and enjoy themselves. Our houses will be placed at their disposal. For our births and deaths, and even for keeping dogs and cats, we shall be obliged to pay them taxes. We shall not be permitted to use any knife even in cutting our vegetables or papers."

The goods in our shops may be taken and used by them at will. Our poor brethren who pull rickshaws must never expect to get a cash from them even if they run until they spit blood, for they will look upon these poor souls as their slaves, beasts of burden, meat and fish to fatten upon, who will ultimately be beaten to death or fall ill and die (under the strain).

Not a single word uttered above does not actually represent a fact. Please will our 400 million brethren open their eyes and have a look at the banks of the Yala River, and they will understand. Oh! the 400 million brethren of our shortly-to-die-but-not-yet-dead and though-alive-but-as-good-as-dead Republic of China! The pitch-dark gate of the black hell, into which once fallen one can never escape, is now in sight? Save! Save! Save! Nothing short of risking our lives in order to save our nation will do! Nothing short of our 400 million brethren, united in mind and strength, making a supreme effort and risking our lives to save our country, will prove efficacious!

There are many ways to save ourselves. I have thought out a plan which I call "The Ten-Men Combine for National Salvation." This plan is so simple and easy in practice that everyone can adopt it and it is, moreover, a plan that will endure. Our citizens lacked careful organization and practical procedure in their former plans whenever they felt indignation against diplomatic injustice; hence failure resulted in a short time. The foreigners have laughed at us, saying that our patriotic enthusiasm usually lasted but five minutes! Our enemy feels himself secure, because he considers that there would be no question as far as the outburst of our popular anger was concerned. Hence, his daring, preposterous and shameful exploitations against us.

THE TEN-MEN COMBINE PLAN.

Organization:—
(1) Every ten men to form a combine, which is to nominate a representative to be called the Combine Representative. (A Combine shall be the unit.)

(2) Every ten combines jointly to nominate one representative to be called the Representative of Ten; every 100 combines a Representative of 100; and every 1,000 combines a Representative of 1,000, (1,000 combines to be the maximum.)

(3) On the back of the card of every member of a combine shall be printed the names of the other nine members of the same combine.

(4) Every member to do his best to persuade outsiders to join this movement (each making a point to secure at least 10 members).

B—Passive Duties.

(1) To encourage the use of our own products. Swear by death not to buy any of our enemy's goods and not to allow the enemy to paste his advertisements upon our houses.

(2) To withdraw at once the whole amount of money deposited in any enemy bank, and not to accept or utter any notes issued by enemy banks.

(3) Every member shall be responsible for his family (only those living together shall count).

(4) The ten members of a combine shall exercise mutual supervision over each other's conduct, their manhood and lives to serve as guarantee. (If one member commits a breach of the compact, the other nine may have full liberty to deal with him.)

(5) These passive duties to cease upon full restoration of our territory and sovereignty.

C—Active Duties.

(1) To start a savings system, to form a foundation for the consolidation of our national strength.

(2) Every member to save at least 20 cents per month (the more, the better), to be deposited in a bank other than an enemy bank.

(3) As soon as there shall have been formed 100 or more representatives of 1,000 in our country and abroad, a great meeting of representatives of combines shall be held to discuss the following questions:—

(a) To form a Citizens' Savings Bank.

(b) To form a Citizens' Industrial Company, with factories of various kinds, to be established at such places as produce raw materials of various descriptions suitable for manufacturing purposes.

(c) The amount of the savings in the Bank to be converted into shares in the Citizens' Industrial Co.; but this to be optional and not compulsory, as the members may prefer. *N.C. Daily News.*

PEKING NOTES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PEKING, May 10th.

SHAKEN TO ITS FOUNDATIONS.

The government structure in China, not too substantial of late, has been rudely shaken by the events of the past week. The shocks experienced have produced unpleasant vibrations, and the feeling of deadly uncertainty which overcomes those in the area of an earthquake is present in China to-day. Nobody knows what is going to happen, but everybody fears the worst. That is the situation at the moment. Needless to say, it is very uncomfortable.

It is understood that such an experience as Tsao Ju-lin had at the hands of the students constitutes a serious loss of face, and most people regard it as involving his political effacement. His resignation followed promptly enough, but it was not couched in the language of humility and self-blame which custom and etiquette prescribe are proper in such documents. It was not even an apology. In effect, he told the President that he had found the Treasury empty and had it not been for the various measures which he had undertaken, the Government could not have been carried on.

Tsao suffered a second loss of face when the arrested students, after much effort on their behalf by educational heads, were liberated on Wednesday morning without punishment. In the present temper of the capital it would have been a mistake to punish the students even to save Tsao Ju-lin's prestige, because these youths expressed the feelings of the people concerning the Tsingtao restoration. These youths and the more sober organisation of returned students from Europe and America are giving voice to popular indignation over the proposal of the Peace Conference to confirm Japan in her control of Kiaochow, and they are raising a national sentiment which will demonstrate to the world China's sense of grievous wrong done to her. The Chinese argue that if the Big Four cannot control Japan without the League of Nations they never will with it. During the war it was recognised that the Entente's task was difficult but the Chinese cannot understand why Japanese aggression should be tolerated and endorsed now that the war is ended. China's sorrow is more poignant because of the hopes which the Entente held out to her of the dawn of a brighter day for weak nations.

CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, May 18th.

MISSIONARY ROBBED.

The British Consul in Shamen has reported to the Canton authorities that a burglary had been committed at the residence of a certain missionary in Fatsan. A quantity of clothing was stolen. The authorities have ordered the local police to discover the culprit or culprits within ten days.

MILITARY DISPUTES IN FUKIEN.

The authorities have received reports from Swatow that, owing to a dispute, the Canton troops (under Chan Kwing-ming's command) and the Yunnan troops (under Foig Sing-to) have had a serious fight in Fukien. They are still attacking each other in spite of orders to the contrary. The leaders of the two armies have referred the matter to the Tsuchun. The Tsuchun has ordered the Swatow leaders to prevent any further fighting.

PEKING CABLE NEWS.

The Peking Military and Police leaders held a joint meeting yesterday, and passed the following resolutions:—(1) to safeguard foreigners and their property; (2) to prevent the students delivering speeches in the streets; (3) to maintain the notes of the Communication and China Banks respectively.

The President has denied that the Peking Government intends to obtain restoration loans, or to dissolve the Peking University, as it is alleged.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the Allied Governments have decided to withdraw all Black Lists, as from mid-night, April 28th, 1919. The effect of this decision is to permit trading with any person or firm or company or corporation on the Black Lists, except such as are enemies within the meaning of "The Trading with the Enemy Proclamation, No. 2," issued by H.M. the King on Sept. 9th, 1914. Such decision does not affect the export prohibitions published in the *Gazette* of January 31st, and amended in the *Gazette* of Feb. 14th, and April 4th, 11th and 20th, and any person seeking the permit for trading with any person, or firm, or corporation, must satisfy himself that such person, or firm, or corporation is not an enemy within the meaning of the said Proclamation.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED.

MR. ROWLEY'S QUESTIONS NOT ASKED.

The thirtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the Company, 57, George's Building, on Saturday morning. Mr. A. O. Lang (Chairman) presided, and there were also present the Hon. Mr. Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. J. Johnston (Directors), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley, C. A. Hooper, G. C. Moxon, C. H. P. Hay, T. E. Pearce, G. M. Lakin, P. Tester, E. M. Raymond, Ho Leung, To, Hing, Leung Wing Sang, Leung Yan Po, L. E. Ozorio, O. Baptista, A. H. M. de Silva, Ho Kwong (shareholders), and F. Graham (manager).

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The net profit amounts to \$505,933.90, of which has to be added \$121,042.89 brought forward from last year, making a total of \$626,976.79 available for distribution, and this your Directors recommend be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 22.25 per share on 80,000 shares \$135,000.00
To pay a bonus of 75 cents per share 45,000.00
To place to Reserve 100,000.00
To write off Plant Account for depreciation 150,000.00
To write off Property Account for depreciation 25,000.00
To write off Furniture Account for depreciation 135.95
To pay a bonus to staff 19,545.38
To pay to Staff Provident Fund 14,339.15
To carry forward to next account 126,936.31
\$626,976.79

Dividend and bonus are the same as last year, and I trust the return of 22.25 per share will meet with approval. The addition of a lakh to reserve, bringing that fund up to \$300,000, will, no doubt, commend itself to all concerned, while I hope the policy of writing off plant, hitherto endorsed by you, will continue to receive support. The bonus to staff represents 90 per cent. of their annual salaries, and, on behalf of the European employees, it is also proposed to initiate a provident scheme on similar lines to those already adopted by many other local concerns, and, in order to make this retrospective to some extent, it is suggested to appropriate the sum of \$14,339.15. It is due to the loyal and efficient services of our European staff that the many difficulties which have presented themselves during the past two years have been surmounted, and I feel sure, therefore, you will approve of both the bonus and the Provident Fund scheme.

Shortage of plant has continued to handicap our operations, but with the recent addition of two 250-kilowatt steam sets, which, along with condensers and other accessories, were purchased from the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., the pressure has been considerably relieved, and it is hoped supplies can be maintained until such time as the new station is ready.

With regard to North Point, I am pleased to say that some of the plant ordered from England is now here, and present indications are that the balance will be ready for shipment in the near future. When last addressing you I made reference to the efforts being made to secure machinery from America, and you will probably be interested to learn that through the kind offices of Mr. Aldridge, of the Shanghai Electricity Department, who has recently returned from the United States, we were successful in obtaining two 1,000-kilowatt turbo alternators, together with the requisite boilers. It was confidently expected that delivery of the equipment from America would have been completed ere this, but owing to freight difficulties on the Pacific only a portion of the plant has so far reached Hongkong. Recent advices, however, lead us to expect that shipment of the remainder will be effected by an early opportunity. As matters now stand, everything points to the new station being ready towards the end of the present year and with its completion the Company will be in a position to resume a normal course as far as new business is concerned. If, however, the demand for current increases to the same extent as hitherto it will not be long before the advisability of ordering still further plant from Home will have to be seriously considered, and with that prospect in view the buildings at North Point have been so constructed as to permit additional machinery being installed without dislocating the work of the station.

An application has been made to the Government for permission to extend the

(Continued at foot of next column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

FUME.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—I beg to give you a literal translation of a letter, dated the 20th day of last January, addressed to our Chamber by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Fiume, a non-political body representing all the economical activities of that city:

On the 28th October, 1915, the Hungarian Government gave up our city to the brutality of a ferocious horde.

Desperation and horror for a new brutal slavery had the power to raise as one man the 35,000 Italians of Fiume. They gathered around the sacred Tricolor, which bears the white cross of Savoia, and took the oath that they would be annexed to Italy or die. The Croatian violence, instead of cooling down the enthusiasm of the Fiumans for the holy cause of their redemption, has strengthened it, and on the 30th day of the same month by a formal plebiscite the Fiumans proclaimed to the world the annexation of Fiume to the mother country, Italy.

Our Chamber, during the meeting of the 18th November, 1915, recognized the power of the Italian National Council and has decided to stand by it till its patriotic aims are attained.

On the 17th November, 1915, we received with frantic enthusiasm the deliverance of Fiume by our Italian brothers and now that our trepidation is practically over we are sending to all the Italian Chambers of Commerce our most cordial and brotherly greetings.

It is the aim of our Chamber—vainly longed for till yesterday—to co-operate with all our power in favour of the economical progress and national welfare of our true country, the great Italy.

The original of the above letter is exposed on a special board at the Hall of the offices of our Chamber—38, Kiangse Road. Yours truly,

G. A. BENA,

Chairman.

Camera di Commercio Italiana in Cina, Shanghai.

Company's operations to Aberdeen and beyond, and it is hoped the necessary licence will be granted as soon as possible, so that we shall be in a position to supply current to those districts simultaneously with the opening of North Point station.

At some time past your Directors have realised the desirability of making a still further reduction in the cost of current to consumers, and I hope it will be possible to give effect to same at no far distant date.

Mr. G. C. Moxon, in seconding, said: To my mind, of all the public utility companies serving the interests of this Colony the Hongkong Electric Co. stands out pre-eminent as an example to Companies of this class. The shareholders have every reason for self-congratulation, and I should like to pay a tribute to the prudence and wisdom that have guided the management in building up the splendid concern they now own. It may interest you to note a comparison in the figures for 1912 and 1913. In 1912 the balance-sheet disclosed a balance at credit of P. & L. account of \$232,601.03, and dividend was paid to the extent of \$1.40 per share. This year I observe that the sum to be dealt with amounts to \$626,976.79, and that \$3 per share is being distributed, with a huge margin placed to reserve and depreciation. No doubt the Company has not lagged behind in the general advance in the Colony's prosperity, and it is all the more praiseworthy when one considers the difficulties created by the war now happily won by Great Britain and her Allies. We shall all, I feel sure, heartily endorse the bonus to the staff, who richly deserve such material appreciation of their services.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, who was to have asked certain questions, said: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, with reference to certain questions appearing in this morning's papers I desire to inform the meeting that such questions were published without any knowledge or authority. The questions were submitted by me to the Chairman yesterday, and he placed at my disposal figures showing how the depreciation was arrived at. After seeing these figures I informed the Chairman that I did not think it necessary to put these questions.

The report and statement of accounts were then carried unanimously.

The appointment of Mr. John Johnston as a Director, in place of the Hon. Mr. D. Landale, resigned, was confirmed, on the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, seconded by Mr. G. M. Lakin.

Mr. A. O. Lang and the Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell were re-elected Directors on the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. E. M. Raymond.

Mr. C. B. Brown was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of \$300, on the proposition of Mr. Leung Yang Po seconded by Mr. E. Ozorio.

Mr. Graham, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, on behalf of myself and the members of the staff, I wish to thank you all very much for the handsome bonus for this year, and the large contribution to the Provident Fund made us to-day.

The meeting then terminated.

LEASING CROWN LAND.

DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND LESSEE.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook gave the Government notice, on May 2nd, of his intention to ask the following questions: Will the Government state:—

(a) Whether the terms and conditions attached to the letting of the piece of Crown land north of the Central Market have been varied or modified since the highest tender was accepted; And, if so, what are the variations or modifications and the reasons therefor?

(b) What was the amount of the second highest tender?

The Government's replies are as follows:—

(a) A disagreement occurred between the Government and the lessee regarding the proper interpretation of one of the conditions of the lease, and the lessee refused to sign the lease agreement.

The Government was advised that the lessee was bound by his contract, but the condition in question was admittedly worded in an unsatisfactory manner, and it was considered advisable to settle the matter by negotiation rather than to bring it before the Courts. The lessee was very willing to meet the Government in the matter and terms were forthwith arranged, to the effect that the monthly rent should be reduced from \$2,320 to \$2,100 and that the lessee should have an option to continue the lease, which was due to expire on the 28th January, 1920, until the 31st December, 1921, subject to one month's notice if at any time after the 28th January, 1920, the Government should require the site for its own use.

In making this compromise the Government was guided by the following considerations. A dispute had occurred between the outgoing and the incoming lessee, with the result that the former had removed all the buildings that were on the site. It would take time and money to erect new buildings and the Government was not prepared to grant a long lease, as it would soon require the land for its own purposes. It seemed probable in the circumstances that, if the site was put up to tender again, the rental would be much reduced, and at the same time it was desired to avoid the expensive legal proceedings of uncertain result which would be necessary in order to enforce the contract which had been made.

(b) The amount of the second highest tender was \$2,370 month.

MR. PONSOMBY FANE'S XI. v. N.C.O. AND MEN OF THE GARRISON.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

MR. PONSOMBY FANE'S XI. v. N.C.O. AND MEN OF THE GARRISON.

A friendly match was played on Saturday on the Civil Service ground, between Mr. R. Ponsomby Fane's XI. and the N.C.O.'s and men of the local Garrison. It was a matter for surprise that the soldiers won by the large margin of 118 runs. The victors batted first and commenced none too well, losing five wickets for 38 runs. A splendid effort by Telford, however, saved the situation. He played a steady game right through his innings, scoring 55 runs, including thirteen fours. Others who did well were Horrocks (31) and Baines (31). The total eventually reached 177 for 9 wickets, at which stage the innings was declared closed. Although the Civilian's fielding was exceptionally good, their bowling seemed weak, the best average registered being that of H.E. Mr. Claud Severn, who took 5 wickets for 46 runs. The Civilian were expected to equalise the score in view of the fact that their side included players like A. E. Wood, G. E. Marley, Lieut. Coles, Pay-Lieut. C. C. Robinson, and Lieut. Cavanaugh. They started promisingly, obtaining 57 runs for three wickets. Towards this score Marley contributed 21 and Wood 18. As yet they set in, and a procession to and from the wickets followed. The last six wickets fell for four runs, Robinson alone breaking his "duck" by a lucky glance to leg for four. Conner, who was put on to bowl towards the latter end of the game, finished with the excellent average of 3 wickets for four runs, while Baines captured six wickets for 45 runs.

The following were the scores:—

GARRISON TEAM.
Cpl. Horrocks, b Marley 21
Cpl. Mann, c Marley, b Severn 13
Lieut. Coles, c Conner, b Severn 55
Cpl. M.S. Telford, b Severn 31
R. S. M. Keenan, c de Souza, b Marley 3
Lieut. Lawrence, b Severn 9
Sergeant Athorne, st. Fane, b Severn 8
Gnr. Baines, c Marley, b Cavanaugh 21
Sgt. Strange, not out 16
Lieut. Cpl. Deakin, c and b Marley 5
C. S. M. Turley, not out 11
Extras 11
Total (for 9 wickets, declared) 177

Bowling Analysis.
Marley 14 1 67 3
Severn 16 1 46 5
Coles 6 0 31 0
Cavanaugh 8 1 16 1
Wood 4 1 11 0
Turley 1 0 5 0

MR. PONSOMBY FANE'S XI.
A. E. Wood, c Keenan, b Athorne 9
G. E. Marley, c Telford, b Baines 21
Lieut. Coles, c Conner, b Baines 11
Baines 31
Capt. Wab. c Strange, b Conner 16
G. C. Earle, b Baines 0
A. de Souza, b Baines 0
Lieut. P. C. Cavanaugh, b Conner 0
Pay-Lieut. Robinson, b Baines 4
Capt. Bundle, c Lawrence, b Baines 0
R. A. Ponsomby Fane, not out 0
Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, b Conner 0
Total 61

Bowling Analysis.
Athorne 3 3 22 1
Baines 11 1 35 6
Conner 3.3 2 4 3

BOWLS.

CIVIL SERVICE OPEN THEIR SEASON.

The Civil Service Bowling Club opened their bowling season on Saturday evening, when the members were "at Home" to other Clubs. There was a large gathering present, including several ladies. Refreshments were dispensed on a lavish scale, and an enjoyable time was spent by all. Altogether five rinks were played, four of which were won by the Civil Service men. The following were the results:—

Civil Service defeated Taifoo by 28 points to 17.
C.S.C.C.—Lamble, Roylance, Seccombe, Stanley (skip).
Taifoo (skip).
Civil Service defeated the Police by 21 points to 19.
C.S.C.C.—Laine, Polley, Watt, Yaulds (skip).
Police.—Pett, Taylor, Grant, Gerrard (skip).
Civil Service defeated a scratch team by 21 points to 17.
C.S.C.C.—Bare, Fincher, Hunter, Duncan (skip).
Scratch Team.—Atkinson, Gardner, Cooper, Wotherpoon (skip).
Civil Service lost to a scratch team by 15 points to 21 points.
C.S.C.C.—Emery, Macintosh, Smith, Kent (skip).
Scratch Team.—Gray, Tacchi, Russell, Gordon (skip).

LAWN TENNIS.

KOWLOON C.C. "B" v. U.S.R.C. "A."
This League match, played on Saturday, resulted in a win for the United Services by 74 to 23 games. Scores:—Jeffries and Brown lost to Col. Crisp and Redmond, 3-8; lost to Col. Clementi Smith and Capt. Murray, 2-8; lost to Major Ardono and Capt. Leslie-Smith, 0-15.
Woodman and Gopdall lost to Col. Crisp and Redmond, 4-7; lost to Col. Clementi Smith and Capt. Murray, 2-9; lost to Major Ardono and Capt. Leslie-Smith, 2-9.
Bailton and Edwards lost to Col. Crisp and Redmond, 4-7; lost to Col. Clementi Smith and Capt. Murray, 5-6; lost to Major Ardono and Capt. Leslie-Smith, 3-8.

KOWLOON FERRY SERVICE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook gave notice, to the Government, on April 2nd, of his intention to ask the following questions: Will the Government state:—

(a) Whether the terms and conditions attached to the Kowloon Ferry Service have been varied or modified since the highest tender was accepted? And, if so, what are the variations or modifications and the reasons therefor?

(b) What was the amount of the second highest tender?

The replies thereto by the Government are as follow:—

(a) The Government is negotiating with the Ferry Company with regard to substantial modifications in the terms and conditions attached to the Taumati and Shamshuipo Ferry Service.

It is considered to be in the public interest that all possible facilities should be given to the Chinese population in order to induce them to live on the north side of the harbour and so to relieve the congestion in Victoria; and to this end a cheap ferry service is essential. The Government does not wish to make a profit out of the service and it has suggested to the Company that it should reduce the fares which it is entitled under its lease to charge, on condition that a reduction is made in the monthly payment of \$9,200 due to the Government. An agreement has not yet been reached.

(b) The amount of the second highest tender was \$8,000 a month.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The management announce in the advertisement columns of the Daily Press the filming of the famous million-dollar picture entitled "A Dog's Life," with the inimitable cinema comedian, Charlie Chaplin, in the leading rôle. This picture is par excellence the best of the Charlie Chaplin series, and should draw crowded houses. It depicts Charlie Chaplin in a variety of the vicissitudes of life, and to the tired and faded relief from the stern duties of life. Anticipating a rush for seats, the management advise those desirous of not being disappointed to secure their seats by looking them in time.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AT LAST

WE CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING ITEMS FROM STOCK.

"JAIQUES" WATER POLO BALLS "TAYLORS"

CROQUET SETS, LAWN BOWLS,

TENNIS POSTS TENNIS BALLS TENNIS NETS

HARD AND GRASS COURTS

INCLUDING

AYRES' SLAZFNGERS, SPALDING'S, WRIGHT AND DITSON'S.

(SLAZFNGERS AND SPALDING'S PACKED IN METAL BOXES)

GOLF TREES GOLF BALLS HICKORY SHAFTS

INCLUDING

SILVER KINGS ARCH COLONELS PLUS COLONELS (GREEN DOTS) (TWO WEIGHTS) (YELLOW DOTS) \$1.10 each. \$1.10 each. \$1.10 each.
GLORY DIMPLES, MIDGET DIMPLES, DOMINO DIMPLES. \$1.00 each. \$1.00 each. \$1.00 each.

THE "BOB" PATENT COLONELS 60 cents each \$1.00 each

INDOOR GAMES

INCLUDING

"MINORU," "MANIFESTO," "ROULETTE."

SPECIAL TERM: TO CLUBS, COLLEGES AND SERVICE TEAMS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

9.15 p.m. TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 9.15 p.m.

THE

Biggest Attraction on the screen to-day

CHARLIN CHAPLIN

HIS FIRST MILLION DOLLAR COMEDY "A DOG'S LIFE"

There are as many laughs as the pup in this picture has seas.

TOTO

in

NIPPED IN THE BUD.

7.15 P.M. TO-NIGHT 7.15 P.M. MRS. VERNON CASTLE

in

MARK OF CAIN.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

D41

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES,

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Free supply CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2292.

Manufactory:—12/13, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. 1225.

Hongkong, March 2nd, 1915. [429]

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346



HAVE THE BEST SELECTION OF

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS SUMMER

UNDERWEAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the COMMITTEE of the MISSIONS TO SEAMEN in Hongkong, intends at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the MISSIONS TO SEAMEN in Hongkong.

Dated the 19th day of May, 1919.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors. [774]

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, owing to the Underwriting proceeding home on leave, Mr. HUGBY, of Kewley will take charge of the Company's Hongkong Branch as Acting Local Manager as from MAY 21ST.

JOHN DE LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager,
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [773]

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

EMPIRE DAY.

WEATHER Permitting, a POLO CLUB GYMKHANA will be held at the RACOCOURT, HAPPY VALLEY (by kind permission of the Stewards, Hongkong Jockey Club) on SATURDAY next, MAY 24TH, at 4 P.M. Admission \$1.00 (including Tea). Children under twelve Half-price.

Programme includes:—
TENT, PEGGING, BEARS-PIVOT RACE, MOUNTED COBBLER, &c. &c.
Partners incl. Cash Sweep.
S. R. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [774]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND
MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Payment of Final Dividend on Shares for the year ending 30th June, 1919.

THE BOARD having declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1919, holders of Bearer Shares and holders of Dividend Warrants received from London on account of Registered Shares will be paid their dividends on presenting No. 13 Coupon of the Bearer Shares, and Dividend Warrants on Registered Shares, to either of the following Banks at Shanghai or Tientsin:—
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA & CHINA,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Payments will be made in either Dollars or Taels as the holder may wish, at the buying rate of exchange of the day.
GENERAL MANAGER,
THE KAILAN MINING
ADMINISTRATION.
Hongkong, May 6th, 1919. [756]

A JUMBLE SALE

will be held in
ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH HALL,
or
FRIDAY, MAY 23rd,
from
3 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

CONTRIBUTIONS of any description will be gratefully received. These may be sent to the Church Hall on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND.
Proceeds in Aid of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League [767]

PHILIPPINE HATS

ARE YOU INTERESTED?

SEE the most complete line ever brought into this Colony WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Room 431, HONGKONG HOTEL, Office Hours, 2.30 P.M. to 7 P.M. [758]

SITUATION WANTED.

PORTUGUESE with several years mercantile experience versed in Import, Export, Book-keeping and General Office Work is open for engagement. Possesses A.I. testimonials. [764]

WANTED.

WANTED by European Firm, Experienced BOOK-KEEPER, Chinese or Portuguese, able to keep a set of books without requiring supervision. State experience and salary required to—
Box No. 769,
Care of "Daily Press" Office [760]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

INTIMATIONS

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1919, at 11.30 A.M.

The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of Members of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th May to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

Immediately after the above-mentioned Meeting the General Agents in pursuance of Article 17 of the Company's Articles of Association will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary on WEDNESDAY, MAY 21ST, 1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager,
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [735]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1919, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager,
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [735]

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1919, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager,
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [735]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, MAY 22ND, 1919, at 2 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1918, and of declaring Dividends etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from May 12th to May 22nd, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager,
Hongkong, May 9th, 1919. [737]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 19th day of May to Monday, the 26th day of May, 1919, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. [748]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. to the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or Identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will, in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [739]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (MONDAY), May 19th, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room,

A QUANTITY OF
SHIPCHANDLERS' AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 16th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.
FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, May 21st, 1919, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room—

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, Comprising:—

Blackwood Furniture, Teakwood Mirror-door Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Clocks, Carpets, Rugs, Easy Chairs, Overmantels, Dining and Card Tables, Single and Double Bedsteads, Curtains, Brass Figures, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Glass and Crockery Ware, Vases, Bowls, Electric Fans, Typewriters, Piano and a lot of Sundries.

Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 14th, 1919. [284]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY,

May 21st, 1919, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

The Wreck of the S.S. "CHIYO MARU" as the now lies off the Lema Islands.

Terms:—Cash on fall of the hammer, when vessel will be at purchaser's risk.
GEO. P. LAMMEET,
Auctioneer. [730]

TO LET.

THE COTTAGE, Barker Road To be let furnished from May 18th.

Apply—
DENISON, RAM & GIBBS. [755]

TO LET.

NO. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD Unfurnished.

No. 6, BROADWOOD ROAD, Furnished. For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRUTON & Co.,
York Buildings,
Chater Road, Hongkong. [731]

TO LET.

AT the PRIZE with immediate possession, No. 2, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished or Unfurnished.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [725]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.

Address—
"A. B.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [689]

TO LET.

NO. 104, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—
FERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [533]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Building [81]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—
"X.Y.Z.",
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [434]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FORMAZONE

(REGISTERED).

A Refreshing, Invigorating and

and Palatable Drink. Particularly

suited for Tennis, Shooting and

Bathing Parties.

Plats \$1.20 Per Doze.

Splits 70 Cts. "

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TEL. 616.

[12]

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VUEUX ROAD, C.
London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 19TH, 1919.

THE COST OF WAR.

When we think of the tremendous cost of war between great Powers in these days, we must surely wish every success to the movement for settling international disputes by arbitration. The suffering and anxiety caused by armed conflict can never be gauged, but so far as our own Empire is concerned, we know the terrible loss of life and limb that has occurred since 1914, and we are beginning to realise something of the dissipation of wealth that has taken place. Great Britain's National Debt has risen, in four years, from £240,000,000 to £7,435,000,000, and, after allowing for the fact that this latter sum includes advances to the Dominions and Allies amounting to £1,739,000,000—much, if not all, of which we may expect to be repaid—we owe nine times as much as we did before the war. Against this we can only place any indemnity that may be paid by the enemy. The seriousness of the situation will be seen from the fact that interest and amortisation will absorb four hundred millions sterling a year, or about double the sum which the taxpayers of the United Kingdom were called upon to provide for all purposes in 1913. Nor is there any immediate prospect that the necessity for borrowing will cease, for under the most favourable conditions it must take months to return to normal circumstances of expenditure. It is impossible to compute, with any pretence of accuracy, the expenditure in the current financial year upon our armed forces, because, although we are no longer engaged in active operations against Germany, peace has not yet been made, and much of the world is in a very disturbed state. Then, of course, the dislocation due to the transition from war to peace has to be considered, and

the payment of the unemployment donation to those who have been thrown out of work. In this connection it is encouraging to learn that of the four million soldiers and civilians who have been demobilised since the Armistice no fewer than three millions have been absorbed into industry. Of the remaining million 330,000 were members of the Forces, 108,000 munition workers, and 100,000 cotton operatives—the last class being out of employment owing to the blockade and the dearth of shipping for export purposes. In the Budget for 1919-20 it is estimated that the expenditure will be approximately £1,434,910,000, or two hundred and seventy-five millions in excess of the revenue. This deficit, which may easily be greater, will have to be met by loan and added to the deadweight of debt. In the circumstances it is not surprising that the Government should be urged to exercise every possible economy consistent with safety, though increased activities for the creation of wealth on a large scale are far more important than the mere negative question of economy. Though we regard as misleading Lord Milner's view that, except so far as we have had to part with foreign investments, our indebtedness is not a very serious matter because it merely represents a transfer of wealth from one class of the community to another, it would be a mistake to contend, on the other hand, that further borrowing could not be justified for productive purposes. Our hopes in the future depend largely upon the League of Nations and the reduction of armaments, so that human energy may be concentrated upon remunerative enterprises instead of being wasted upon engines of destruction.

THE COLONY'S FINANCES IN 1918.

WHILE the Mother country finds itself terribly impoverished by the war this Colony emerges from the past four years with an overflowing exchequer. The balance of assets over liabilities at the end of 1918 is given in the current issue of the Gazette as \$5,681,138. The revenue during the twelve months under review exceeds all expectations and constitutes a record. Speaking in the Legislative Council, on October 3rd last year, H.E. the Governor said it was estimated that the revenue for 1918 would amount to the unprecedented sum of \$17,079,840, or \$2,315,050 more than the original estimate. According to the return just issued, the actual revenue was no less than \$18,963,248, which is nearly four million dollars in excess of the original estimate and \$3,607,143 more than the total collected in 1917. The difference is nearly all accounted for under the heading "Licences and Inland Revenue, not otherwise specified." There have been increased yields in several other directions—e.g., for example, \$51,000 in interest and \$89,000 in inland sales—but these have been counterbalanced by reductions in other items, such as \$15,839 in light dues. The expenditure was, originally, computed at \$12,140,475, but we were warned last October that there was likely to be an advance of \$3,612,015, chiefly owing to large gifts to the Imperial War Chest. In point of fact the figure rose to \$16,252,171, which is upwards of four million dollars more than the estimate and nearly two and a quarter millions more than in 1917. This is more than accounted for by the growth in "Miscellaneous Services" from \$448,700 to \$5,676,571. In all the Government Departments the sum expended fell below the vote, but whether this represents real economy or is due to generous estimating and uncompleted work it is impossible to say. Amalgamated the savings shown were \$263,782 on the Public Debt; over \$100,000 on pensions; \$100,000 on public works; and \$91,445 on the Kowloon-Canton Railway. The Post Office has a particularly good record, for it earned \$17,988 more than was expected and has spent \$216,146 less. For these gratifying results the high exchange was probably largely responsible. Altogether there was a net surplus on the year of nearly two and a half million dollars.

The Kowloon Chess Club is exempted from registration. The Gazette notifies that the Censorship Regulations of 1917 are cancelled. Six cases (five deaths) of plague and one case of diphtheria were reported in the Colony on Friday. The diphtheria patient was British.

Entries closes at noon to-day at the Polo Club's Empire Day Gymkhana.

Our Canton correspondent writes that Chan Fung-kwan, the Civil Governor of Kwangsi, will shortly leave Wuchow for Hongkong.

The Australian Government has withdrawn the restrictions prohibiting the import of non-British tea into the Commonwealth.

The Gazette announces that Capt. B. R. H. Tylor, R.N., has returned to the Colony and resumed duties as Harbour Master.

The valuation lists for the Colony for 1916-1920 will be open to inspection at the Treasury for 21 days, commencing on Monday, May 19th.

Mr. R. O. Hutchison, M.R.E., has been gazetted to act as First Police Magistrate and Coroner until further notice, with effect from May 17th.

The name of Dr. H. E. Murray, M.B., has been added to the Register of Medical Practitioners entitled to practice medicine in the Colony.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 3rd amounted to 72,194 tons and the sales to 74,683 tons.

The Police discovered a thousand rounds of ammunition on Friday on the Canton wharf. No owner has been found, so the ammunition will be confiscated.

The Committee of the Missions to Seamen intends to apply to the Legislative Council for a Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Mission in Hongkong.

H.M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 15 of 1918, amending further the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900.

According to our Canton correspondent, the Canton authorities have been requested by the President to prevent any demonstrations in connection with the question of Tientsin.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will make a small presentation in the Council Chamber, at 10.30 a.m. next Thursday, to Mr. Ng Kwan Chak, on behalf of the Hongkong Government in appreciation of his diligence in knitting articles for His Majesty's troops.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW CONSORTIUM TO FINANCE CHINA.

PARIS, May 12th.

A new consortium for financing China with loans was organised to-day by French, British, American and Japanese bankers, with reservation for later participation by the Belgians.

KOREAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT.

AN APPEAL TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

PARIS, May 12th.

The Korean Delegation has petitioned the Conference urging Korea's claims for liberation from Japan, and the reconstruction of an independent State.

It requests the abrogation of the Treaty of Seoul concluded in August, 1910, on the ground that this treaty of annexation was concluded under circumstances of fraud and force, which vitiated its validity.

The Koreans hold that their consent is, and has been, an essential condition to the validity of the Treaty and that it was concluded, in direct violation, by the Japanese, of international guarantees regarding Korean independence and integrity.

The petition asserts that the independence of Korea has been guaranteed by several treaties signed by Japan and other Powers, as well as Korea. These cannot be violated without being the subject of eventual revision by the Powers assembled in International Congress, such as the Peace Conference.

The petition seeks to justify the claim of Korea by an analogy with the conditions pertaining to Poland and Alsace-Lorraine.

The petition is presented in the name, and on behalf, of the Provisional Republican Government of Korea, and of over eighteen million Koreans.

GERMANY'S RECEPTION OF THE PEACE TERMS.

DEMOCRATIC AND CENTRIST PARTY OPPOSE ACCEPTANCE.

TERMS OFFERED AUSTRIA.

ALLIES CONCENTRATING FOR AN ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

RUMANIANS OCCUPY SUBURBS OF BUDAPEST.

KOREAN PETITION TO THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT CHURCH REFORM FORESHADOWED.

AFGHANS OCCUPY IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE TREATY.

HERR SCHEIDEMANN ON THE PEACE TERMS.

BERLIN, May 12th. Herr Scheidemann, in a speech at the meeting of the National Assembly in Berlin, to discuss the Peace Terms, dramatically declared: "This is the turning-point in the life of the German people. We must stand together. We have no duty other than to keep the nation alive. Germany pursues no nationalistic dreams. There is no question of prestige or thirst for power. Life—bare life—is what we must save for Germany to-day, when everybody feels a throttling hand on his throat."

Herr Scheidemann spoke of the German disappointment at President Wilson's attitude. He complained at length of the conditions, which no honest man could sign, as they meant "strangling." The whole speech was characteristic of labourer rhetoric, obviously addressed to the gallery.

The speech throughout was punctuated with loud, and often stormy, applause. When Herr Scheidemann declared that the Treaty was unacceptable, the house rose to its feet, and continued the President's words with tremendous applause, and general hand-clapping.

The galleries also participated loudly. The demonstration was unchecked. EXPRESSING "DISAPPOINTMENT AND UNSPEAKABLE GRIEF."

COPENHAGEN, May 10th. A message from Berlin, dated May 9th, says that the President of the Imperial Ministry telegraphed to the Governments of the German States, asking them, in order to express their "bitterest disappointment and unspeakable grief," to appoint and unrepresentative group of public representatives during the week, and allow the theatres to produce only plays corresponding to the seriousness of these grievous days.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATS AGAINST REFUSAL TO SIGN. A telegram from Zurich, dated May 12th, states that, at a meeting of the German National Assembly, Herr Scheidemann declared that the Treaty, in its present form, was unacceptable. He protested against the violence it occasioned to the German people.

Leaders of the various parties concurred, but, finally, the Social Democrats declared that, in spite of its severity, they were opposed to the absolute refusal to sign, and recommended the opening of negotiations.

GERMAN DELEGATES RETURNING HOME. A number of the German delegates, including Herr Landsberg and Herr Giesberts, have left for Germany.

OFFICIAL PROTESTS. PARIS, May 11th. A Havas message states:—

Germany has officially begun protests against the Peace Treaty. Count Brockdorff von Rantzau has addressed two warning notes to M. Clemenceau, who returned a brief, stern reply.

GERMANY NOT SEVERING RELATIONS WITH ALLIES. PARIS, May 11th. A Havas message states:—

The French Foreign Office states that there is no truth in the report that Count Brockdorff von Rantzau, intending to break off negotiations with the Allies, had given orders that the whole Delegation should get ready to leave for Berlin. There has been no sign of German inclination to take the grave step of severing relations with the Allies. Such a manoeuvre can only be contemplated as bluff.

THE REPORT DENIED. PARIS, May 10th. A Havas message states:—

The report that the German Delegates were about to leave Versailles, as a protest against the hard terms of the Peace Treaty, is false. Paris circles expect that Germany will not fail to exercise all kinds of bluff to impress the Allies.

ENDEAVOUR TO DISRUPT ALLIES WORK. PARIS, May 13th. A Havas message states:—

Conference circles estimate that Germany will sign the Peace Treaty, in spite of the Notes of protests. Endeavours will be made to disrupt the work of the Allies by introducing the Labour factor.

IF GERMANY REFUSES TO SIGN. LONDON, May 12th. Reuter learns that in the event of Germany not signing the Treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all military arrangements have been made for the Allies

Armies to advance exactly in the same way as would have been done had Germany not accepted the Armistice terms.

RESOLUTION OF THE INDEPENDENT SOCIALISTS. A Conference of Independent Socialists passed a resolution protesting against a "peace of violence," declaring that the present Government, by re-establishing militarism, had strengthened the mistrust of Germany, hoping for a substantial alleviation of conditions, expressing their opinion, that as a last resort, Germany must bow to compulsion and sign the Treaty, as abstention would mean the detention of prisoners, occupation of districts producing raw materials, the sharpening of the blockade, unemployment, famine, and death to the masses of the people, ultimately bringing a terrible catastrophe compelling signature.

The resolution concludes by saying that, as the treaties of Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest had been short-lived, so the Peace of Versailles would be annulled by revolutionary development.

GERMAN JOURNALISTS' MIS-STATEMENTS. PARIS, May 11th. An official repudiation has been published concerning the series of lies sent by a German journalist to the *Neues Wiener* and the *Tageblatt*, including mis-statements that the staff of the hotel reserved for the German delegates consists of spies, and that the rooms are provided with instruments for recording conversations.

The *Neues Wiener* adds that if the German journalists continue spread mis-statements, the French Government will face the necessity of expelling them.

FRENCH POLITICIANS DIS-APPOINTED. PARIS, May 10th. A Havas message states:—

Observations made in lobby of the Chamber of Deputies have left no doubt as to the disappointment felt by French politicians regarding the monetary terms offered to Germany, France having to bear the brunt of the war debt herself. Because of the critical financial situation France is facing, the Budget Committee, in the Chamber of Deputies, have rejected, by a unanimous vote, the proposal to advance 45 milliards of francs for feeding Austria, in spite of the fact that the Minister of Commerce strongly urged the adoption of the proposal.

BELGIAN PEOPLE'S MESSAGE. BRUSSELS, May 11th. After a patriotic demonstration, the people sent a message to the King, saying that they have been disappointed to find that Belgium is not obtaining the guarantees and reparation promised by the Allies.

The indemnities are insufficient to assure restoration. They appeal to the King to save the country from the ruin threatening her.

A similar message has been sent to the Foreign Diplomatic representatives in Brussels, hoping that the Peace Terms will be amended with a greater regard for Belgium's interests. They also ask for support respecting the forthcoming negotiations with Holland, also as regards the freedom of the Scheldt and water communication with the Rhine.

They urge that the East Africa mandate should be given to Belgium.

YET ANOTHER NOTE. PARIS, May 13th. L'Echo de Paris states that Count von Rantzau presented a fifth Note to the Allies, in which the Delegation oppose the decisions regarding the ex-German colonies by advancing a suggestion for the internationalisation of the African colonies.

DEMOCRATIC AND CENTRIST THREATS. BERLIN, May 12th. Herr von Weizsacker, President of the Democratic Party, has informed Herr Scheidemann that his Party will withdraw from the Government, if the Peace Treaty is signed in its present form.

The Centrists are contemplating the same step.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS. WHEN GERMANY WILL BE ADMITTED. PARIS, May 11th. A Havas message states:—

Paris circles hold the opinion that the German people will be admitted to the League of Nations, after they have discharged their obligations towards the nations whom Germany wronged, confessed her guilt without reticence, given valid pledges for her future good behaviour, and proved that the spirit of Prussianism has departed for ever.

FRANCE'S EVER PRESENT DANGER.

THE MOST IMPORTANT VIEW OF ALL.

PARIS, May 8th. A Havas message states:—

The French newspapers state that, more important than any other views from Paris, is the official announcement that President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have given France a pledge that they will ask the American Senate and the British Parliament to sanction an undertaking to hasten to the aid of France if Germany makes an unprovoked attack.

FRENCH DEMOBILISATION ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETED.

PARIS, May 13th. Arrangements have been completed for the demobilisation of French soldiers belonging to the 1907-1908 classes, who will be released immediately after the signature of the Peace Preliminaries.

THE RECENT STRIKES IN FRANCE.

BANK CLERKS STILL OUT. PARIS, May 11th. A Havas message states:—

The Bank clerks are still on strike. Efforts at reconciliation FAIL.

PARIS, May 10th. A Havas message states:—

The delegates of 20,000 Paris bank clerks now on strike have been summoned to the Ministry of Labour. Efforts made to bring about an understanding with the Bankers have failed.

The Bank strikers are planning a silent procession on the Boulevards.

EXHIBITION OF FAMOUS PASTELS.

OPENED BY FRENCH PRESIDENT. PARIS, May 13th. A Havas message states:—

President Poincaré opened at the Louvre a temporary exhibition of the celebrated 88 pastels by Les Tournes, captured by the Germans at St. Quentin, and, subsequently, given up.

NURSE EDITH CAVELL.

REMAINS REMOVED TO ENGLAND. OSTEND, May 9th. A British warship will convey to England, on May 13th, the remains of Nurse Cavell. The ceremony at Brussels will be of a very simple character.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES. BRUSSELS, May 13th. Impressive scenes marked the removal of Nurse Cavell's body to England.

The *Quotidien* describes a magnificent wreath. Members of the Cabinet, and diplomatic and other distinguished personages paid their respects. The street lamps, along the densely-crowded route, were lighted and veiled in crepe. The coffin was mounted on a gun-carriage, preceded and followed by a deputation of nurses, and English, Belgian and American troops, including special officers of the detachment to which Nurse Cavell belonged.

INDEMNITIES. MR. BOTTOMLEY'S MOTION IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, May 12th. In the House of Commons, Mr. Horatio Bottomley gave notice of a motion declaring that the Peace Treaty does not fulfil the pledges given by British Ministers with regard to indemnities, and in view of the fact that the main financial burden of the war has fallen on Britain, no treaty is acceptable which does not provide for rendering to the enemy a bill for the entire cost of the war, and arranging for the recovery of such cost regardless of the period over which it may be necessary to extend payment.

WAR EXPENDITURE OF THE DOMINIONS. SOME STATISTICS.

LONDON, May 13th. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Colonel Amery stated that the war expenditure of Canada, approximately was \$229,000,000; of Australia, \$220,000,000; of New Zealand, \$753,750,000; of South Africa, \$23,000,000; of Newfoundland, \$2,000,000.

MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES. AN ESTIMATE.

LONDON, May 13th. The Ministry of Shipping announces the number and tonnage of Allied merchantmen lost through enemy action to be as follows:—

Britain, 2,197 vessels; tonnage, 7,638,000. France, 238; tonnage, 697,000. Italy, 230; tonnage, 742,000. Japan, 39; tonnage, 123,000. United States, 30; tonnage 341,000.

A further twenty British vessels (tonnage 95,000) have been lost on Admiralty service.

CHURCH REFORM. BILL INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, May 14th. The Church of England Powers Bill was introduced into the House of Lords yesterday by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is regarded as one of the most important measures of the present session.

Its object is to confer on the Church large powers of autonomy, while safeguarding the State connection, thus preparing the way for a scheme of Church reform, recently much debated in Opposition.

Yesterday, Bill empowers the Church Assembly to regulate its own constitution, its decisions being laid on the table of Parliament, and becoming law, unless adverse motions have been passed within the prescribed period.

LORD FRENCH'S BOOK.

THE ANTWERP QUESTION.

LONDON, May 13th. In Lord French's book he deals with the Antwerp question. He was personally of the opinion, as late as October 1st, that Antwerp was in no immediate danger, but was disagreeably surprised in the following days when he learnt of the serious situation.

This aspect the French plans further south. Lord French again complains of Lord Kitchener's interference, and roundly declares that if his or Marshal Joffre's wishes had not been ignored in London the situation that resulted would not have been created and Lille would have been saved.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE THOUSAND GUINEAS. LONDON, May 9th. The following is the result of the One Thousand Guineas:—

Roseway 1
Britannia 2
Glaciale 3

Fifteen ran. Six lengths separated first and second. Britannia beat Glaciale by one-and-a-half lengths.

Setting: 9 to 1, Roseway: 6 to 1; Britannia: 20 to 1, Glaciale.

THE POSITION IN AFGHANISTAN.

AFGHANS SEIZE IMPORTANT PASSES. LONDON, May 8th. The Times, according to private despatches from India, says that Afghan regulars, seized positions on the left, inside the Indian border, commanding the Khyber and Loishilman passes.

It is impossible yet to say how far the new Amir is cognizant of this violation of territory, but his proclamation, claiming the independence of Afghanistan, and the polite dismissal of the three Englishmen in his employ, is ominous.

ORIGIN OF THE OUTBREAK. Probably, the origin of the Afghan outbreak is connected with the prevalent unrest in the Mohammedan world.

"The journey is of opinion that if the trouble be swiftly countered, it will not be dangerous. It says it is a good omen that the Afridi tribesmen at Peshawar have remained staunch, while there was rioting in Amiristan."

AFGHAN MISSION TO THE BOLSHEVIKS.

LONDON, May 10th. A Bolshevik report states that an Afghan Mission has arrived in Moscow.

AMERICA. FIFTH LIBERTY LOAN OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

WASHINGTON, May 11th. The Fifth Liberty Loan has been largely over-subscribed; it is estimated by \$1,500,000,000.

FRANCO-BRITISH COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

FOR STRENGTHENING COLONIAL RELATIONS. PARIS, May 13th. A Havas message states:—

The Franco-British colonial conference, held with the special object of strengthening and extending the relations between the two countries and their West African colonies, has been closed, after deciding to hold conferences frequently at Paris and Liverpool.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM. RECRUITING FOR THE RED ARMY.

STOCKHOLM, May 6th. A telegram from Petrograd states that a decree has been issued closing all non-munition factories, and enrolling all the workers in them in the Red Army, for despatch to the front.

AVIATION. MESOPOTAMIA TO ENGLAND IN A WEEK.

LONDON, May 13th. Lieut. Colonel F. A. Wilson, of the British staff in Mesopotamia, flew in a biplane from Mosul to England in one week. He crossed the desert and flew from Mosul to Cairo in one day.

A RECORD FLIGHT. Colonel Beatty has achieved a record by his flight from Madrid to London, a distance of 967 miles in eleven hours fifty-five minutes, stopping at Panours to refuel his tanks.

SILVER MARKET. EXPORT LICENCES WILL BE GRANTED.

LONDON, May 13th. The War Trade Department has informed the London silver market that any export licences now applied for by dealers will be granted.

GERMAN SHIPPING. WHAT THE ALLIES HAVE GAINED.

LONDON, May 13th. In the House of Commons, at question-time, Mr. Leslie Wilson stated that 22 German passenger ships, with a tonnage of 108,500 and 89 cargo-ships, with a tonnage of 663,210 had been handed over to Britain.

Dr. Macnamara stated that, at the Armistice, 15 German liners, with a tonnage of 23,754 and 649 cargo-ships, with a tonnage of 2,251,339 had been interned abroad.

Besides these, 230 German vessels, with a tonnage of 591,221 had been captured by the Allies.

The figures included the ships operated by the Allies.

GERMANY.

UNION WITH GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, May 13th. The *Neue Freie Presse* states that Count von Rantzau, in an interview, declared that union with German-Austria was one of the aims of his policy and he would make every effort to attain it.

EARLIER CABLES. CHANGES IN EAST PRUSSIA.

COPENHAGEN, May 9th. A telegram from Berlin, dated May 9th, states that a joint proclamation by the Imperial and Prussian Governments assures Eastern Prussians that the Government of the Republic will do its utmost to ward off the dangers that threaten them. It declares that the proposed territorial changes in East-Prussia are irreconcilable with President Wilson's principles and complete an economic barrier between Germany and the great Russian people.

Britain has demanded the recall of General von der Goltz, Germany, while denying that the Germans executed *Le coup d'Etat*, has announced that German troops will be withdrawn from Lettland and Lithuania. It says the Allies must be responsible for the consequences of the evacuation.

LATER. Herr Erzberger announces that General von der Goltz has been summoned to Berlin to report on the German coup d'Etat in Lettland.

GERMAN TRADE. The appointment of an Imperial Commissioner to promote export trade is announced. It is said Germany still has goods enough to export and is even able to manufacture them.

LEIPZIG OCCUPIED. Government troops have occupied Leipzig and arrested a number of Social leaders.

They have suspended the publication of the *Volke Zeitung* and ordered the election of a new Workers' Council. A general strike is threatened.

A PROTEST TO THE ARMISTICE COMMISSION.

BERLIN, May 9th. Herr Erzberger, in a Note to the Armistice Commission at Spa, protests against the transport to Poland, via Danzig, of certain alleged war material by the American Foodstuffs Commission. He states that the food is meant for the Polish army. The Note states that the German Government will prevent further despatches.

DANGER OF POLISH ATTACK. BERLIN, May 13th. Herr Erzberger sent a Note to Marshal Foch stating that the German Government has been reliably informed that large Polish forces shortly intend to advance against Posen and Upper Silesia. The massing of Polish troops on the German frontier confirms this.

Herr Erzberger declares that if the Poles attack German territory the German Government cannot guarantee that clause relating to the trial of the ex-maintained and it cannot permit any further passage of General Haller's troops. The German Government will be obliged to reject responsibility for all consequences of such attack.

THE STATE OF GOTHA. The Government of the State of Gotha has refused to order national mourning on the ground that it does not share the Imperial Government's disappointment.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY. NEARING COMPLETION.

PARIS, May 12th. The Austrian peace treaty is nearing completion. A "Responsibilities" clause will be inserted identical with that in the German treaty, but omitting the clause relating to the trial of the ex-Kaiser.

The treaty will provide for an International court-martial of military offenders. As regards the frontiers of the Lower Tyrol, although the population speak German, they will be placed within the Italian boundary, with the object of providing Italy with protection from invasion.

The new frontier will give Italy the commanding heights instead of Austria.

THE AUSTRIAN DELEGATES. A telegram from Vienna states that the Austrian National Assembly has unanimously approved the appointment of Herr Banner as a German-Austrian plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference, assisted by the Christian-Socialist, Herr Guertler, and the pan-German, Herr Schoenbauer.

A DELEGATION OF FIFTY-THREE. PARIS, May 12th. The Austrian delegation numbers 53 and includes six women, including Madame Pannasch.

CONFERENCE AT ST. GERMAIN. A number of villas at St. Germain-en-Laye are being requisitioned for the Austrian and Hungarian delegates.

They are sufficiently apart in order that the Austrians and the Hungarians cannot communicate. Conferences will be held in a chateau at St. Germain.

THE BOUNDARIES OF AUSTRIA. The Council of Ten have considered the boundaries of Austria, including recommendations of the Council of Foreign Ministers.

AUSTRIAN NAVY TO BE "EXTINGUISHED."

PARIS, May 9th. It is understood that the naval terms of the Treaty will completely "extinguish" the Austrian navy.

The question of the distribution of the vessels among the Allies will be settled later.

THE FUTURE OF MANKIND.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INTERESTING VIEWS.

LONDON, May 10th. President Wilson, speaking to the International Law Society in Paris, said that one of the things which had disturbed him in recent months was the unequalled hope that men entertained everywhere of immediate emancipation from these things that at present hampered and oppressed them.

We must see that those who hope so be not disappointed, by showing them the processes whereby the hope must be realized—processes of law and slow disentangling from many things that bound the people in the past. The habits of society must be slowly altered and adapted.

One of the things which would be of most consequence in the future was the intelligent development of international law. In our sense this great and unprecedented war was fought to give validity to international law, and to prove it had a reality which no nation could afford to disregard; that while there was no international authority as yet to enforce it, it nevertheless had something greater behind it, namely the moral rectitude of mankind.

If we could now give international law the vitality which it could have only if it was a real expression of our moral judgments, we should have completed in some sense the work this war was intended to emphasize.

In the new League of Nations we were starting upon uncharted seas. Therefore, we must have, he would not say audacity, but the steadiness of purpose necessary in such novel circumstances. We must not be afraid of new things or intolerant of old things. Unless one knew the pressure of life in the humbler classes one knew nothing of life whatever.

Those who could sit sometimes at leisure and read pleasant books and think of our long past and of projects for our long future were not representatives of mankind. Specimens of mankind had not time to do that, and we must use our leisure to feel with them and think for them, so that we could translate their desires into fact as far as possible, and see justice accomplished.

It was an easy word to say and a noble word upon the tongue, but one of the most difficult enterprises of the human spirit in a sense the old enterprise of national law was played out.

The future of mankind depended more upon the relations of nations to one another and on the realization of the common brotherhood of mankind than upon the separate selfish development of national systems or laws. Men who could think the common thoughts of humanity were the men who would be most serviceable in the immediate future. God grant there may be many of them!

LORD GREY COMMENDS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, May 11th. Lord Grey has furnished Reuter with his views on the Covenant of the League of Nations. He is delighted that so much has been accomplished, fearing that the Conference may achieve much less. It has proved the downfall of Germany, and convinced the Allied and Associated Governments that the national development of each can be better assured by the security of permanent peace than by attempts to promote separate national interests.

The Covenant has made a good beginning respecting labour, disarmament, and responsibility for backward races, which, Lord Grey is of opinion, are the three essentials. He said: "It is good that the Covenant has accepted the provisions of the Labour Convention. The most effective reduction of armaments will come from the security of the League. Armaments will diminish as the League grows strong."

It is vital, consequently, that public opinion within the League must secure the utmost publicity for the question of reducing armaments. The acceptance of the mandatory principle with regard to backward races is a great point gained. I am convinced that the working of the Covenant will prove that it does not go too far, and that it is not unpalatable. It will also increasingly satisfy those who say it does not go far enough.

"The key to the whole organism is the annual meeting of Premiers or Foreign Ministers, and, as long as these are regularly held and wisely inspired, the world's peace will be secure. Meetings of the Assembly, too, are most important. Its constitution has been criticised as insufficiently democratic, but its members will be sent by their respective governments, and therefore it is for the people to see that the members really represent them."

He hopes that, with a view to inspire the functions of the Secretariat, it will shortly develop into a great international civil service.

Lord Grey says a handsome tribute to the choice of Sir Eric Drummond, whose appointment was originally suggested by the Americans. He is still convinced that Russia and the enemy countries must be admitted as soon as they can be relied upon to observe the Covenant. The success of the League rests with the people who can make their governments what they will.

GERMANY'S SCHEME. The German Delegates have submitted a complete independent scheme of the League of Nations, including an annexure providing for an international labour organisation.

The main difference is that Germany proposes a Congress of States, and an International Parliament.

SUPER-DREADNOUGHTS HAVE COME TO STAY.

ROME, May 12th. Admiral Beatty, interviewed by an Italian newspaper, expressed the opinion that super-dreadnoughts had come to stay. More fast cruisers were equally necessary.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION. MARSHAL FOCH RETURNS TO AWAIT EVENTS.

LONDON, May 11th. Paris reports state that Marshal Foch returns to the front to-morrow. (Continued on page 8.)

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

Its Goodness is alone responsible for the unusual demand that has existed right from the beginning.

Nothing has ever disturbed the demand for this Car. No outside conditions, no conditions inside the industry seem to slow it up a particle. The people want the Car more intensely at this moment than ever they wanted it before. The Car has reached the stage when its sales are almost automatically increased. By this we mean that one sale is almost certain to result in one or two other sales.

There is a very pronounced and definite public opinion now in this country concerning the Dodge Bros. Car.

People seem to know that Dodge Brothers' idea, from the very first, was that if they built the Car right, nothing else mattered. It is the quality revealed in its performance which makes the price impressive. People are attracted by something more than price; it is the internal and external excellence which characterises the Car.

The high price it demands when sold second-hand increases the respect in which the Car is held.

It would be hard to find a truer test of enduring worth. People are not eager for used Cars unless they know that such Cars have before them a long life of satisfactory service.

And so the Dodge Brothers Car is bought, not upon price, but upon the quality and value that it embodies.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
AGENTS.

"ASAHI BEER"



SOLE AGENTS

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS

These tiny Capsules — superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

SANTAL MIDY
These tiny Capsules — superior to Copalba, Cubebs, and Injections — CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name. Paris, 8, rue Vivienne. Sold by all Chemists.



Compare the work and then compare the prices.

10" size \$140
14" " 160
16" " 180

We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send machines on approval to responsible parties.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
Machinery Department,
4, Des Vaux Road Central,
Telephone 2487.

CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

THE PEACE TREATY. HISTORIC SCENES AT VERSAILLES.

VERSAILLES, May 8th. Thousands of spectators arrived from Paris yesterday afternoon, but were not allowed to approach the Trianon. The guard of honour at the main entrance was composed of the famous Blue Devils.

Kinematographers and photographers were very busy picturing the arrivals. Many delegates posed in groups inside the park.

The Germans, their secretaries and correspondents, were brought to the Trianon in five motors through the park without coming in contact with the public.

The crowds were quiet during the proceedings, but grew impatient after half-an-hour, as the sitting was expected to last only a quarter of an hour. The protraction was due to Count von Rantau's speech.

A rumour spread that there was trouble inside. Eventually the arrival of the motors relieved the tension.

The enemy delegates departed first. They were saluted by nobody. The guard of honour had retired to a distance when it was known that the Germans were coming out.

The Allied delegates departed in groups, only the "Big Four" arriving. Their departure singly evoked the first cheers of the day. The applause was especially warm in the case of M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George.

GERMANS RECEIVE A COLD RECEPTION.

LONDON, May 8th. The Peace Treaty was presented to the German delegates at the Trianon Palace Hotel shortly after three o'clock in the presence of all the Allied and Associated nations. The sitting closed at 3.51.

President Wilson and the American delegates arrived at the hotel at 2.30, followed by Mr. Lloyd George and the other British delegates, who, with the Americans, received an ovation.

The Germans arrived in three motor-cars on the stroke of 3 o'clock; their reception was a cold one.

A number of Allied officers, who were on the steps of the hotel, saluted the Germans.

THE MEETING AT THE TRIANON.

VERSAILLES, May 7th. Instead of 54 Allied plenipotentiaries, the German delegates faced 80, as it was decided at the last moment to include all nations, great or small, who had declared war on, or broken off relations with, Germany, thus impressing the delegates with the tremendous coalition their ex-rulers had evoked.

The five American delegates sat on the right and the five British on the left of M. Clemenceau. Two Canadians, two Australians, one New Zealander, and five Japanese sat among the delegates outside the long table on M. Clemenceau's left. On the inside of this table were two South Africans and two Indians, while two Siamese, one delegate from the Hedjaz, and two Chinese were accommodated inside the table on M. Clemenceau's right.

The Germans sat at the table barring the "horseshoe" of the Allied tables, thus completing a rectangle. There was no crowding anywhere. The Conference impressed one as being more dignified than previous plenary sittings. The Germans entered, accompanied by a French officer. They bowed in silence and took their places. All were somberly garbed in black morning coats and dark neckties. Herr Landsberg's flaming beard was the only note of colour.

Practically the whole of the sitting was occupied by Count von Rantau's speech, to which no reply was made. M. Clemenceau declaring the sitting finished when Count von Rantau ended.

It is noteworthy that M. Clemenceau spoke standing up, while Count von Rantau read his speech seated.

WHY COUNT VON RANTAU SAT.

PARIS, May 11th. Count von Rantau's secretary says that Count von Rantau spoke at the Peace Conference seated, because he was neither master of his voice nor of his knees. He was afraid he would be unable to stand.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S BLUNT STATEMENT.

VERSAILLES, May 8th. M. Clemenceau opened the meeting. He said that the Allies were ready for peace, but on their own conditions. The time had come to settle accounts and everything would be done with courtesy, but this second Treaty of Versailles had cost them so much that it was necessary they should take precautions and guarantees that the peace would be a lasting one.

The German Delegation would be given a maximum period of 15 days to present in English and in French their written observations on the whole Treaty. Before the expiration of this period the Germans would be entitled to send replies on particular headings of the Treaty, or to ask questions. The Supreme Council examining these observations would reply in writing and determine the period in which the Germans must give a final answer.

While the speech was being translated into English, M. Duasme, the Secretary-General of the Conference, quietly walked across to the Germans, and handed to Count Rantau (who rose to receive it), the bulky khaki-bound volume containing the text of the Treaty.

STRIKING REPLY BY COUNT VON RANTAU.

VERSAILLES, May 8th. Count von Rantau, speaking in German (which was translated into French and English), said that they had no illusions as to the extent of their defeat. They knew the power of German arms was broken. They refused to confess that they were the only ones guilty of having caused the war.

Germany admitted a certain share of responsibility but all Europe shared the guilt, as the imperialism of all European States for the past fifty years had poisoned the international situation. He was likewise ready to confess guilt as regards war-crimes.

He repeated the declaration, made in the Reichstag in 1914, that wrong had been done to Belgium and they were willing to repair it. He pleaded that the crimes of the war were due to the conscience of the peoples being blunted by passion.

He declared that the non-combatants who had perished since November 11th owing to the blockade were killed with cold deliberation. He demanded an impartial inquiry to apportion the guilt of the war.

He declared they were not wholly unprotected, as the Allies were pledged to a treaty upon President Wilson's Fourteen Points which the whole world supported.

Germany was committed to the reconstruction of Belgium and Northern France, but the worst method would be the using of the German war-prisoners in that work, owing to the hatred it would arouse. He added that without an immediate solution of this question they could not come to a durable peace.

Concluding, he urged that all must join the League of Nations. He said the Treaty would be examined in a spirit of goodwill.

OPINION IN CONFERENCE CIRCLES.

LONDON, May 8th. Count von Rantau's speech was the chief topic in Conference circles. The tone of it surprised all the Allied delegates including President Wilson.

The fact that Count von Rantau delivered his speech, sitting, was criticised on all hands, especially as no public or private explanation was accorded to the distinguished personages present.

Summed up, the Allied plenipotentiaries' view might be quoted as unanimous that the speech showed the Germans to be the most tactless people on the face of the globe. It proved that the Germans do not understand human nature. It was on a par with their policy throughout the war.

It was noteworthy that men like Mr. G. N. Barnes and the Right Hon. Joseph Ward were more exasperated than most of the others.

COUNT VON RANTAU TO RETURN.

LONDON, May 10th. After Count von Rantau had examined the first part of the Treaty, the translation of which is proceeding as rapidly as possible, he will leave for Berlin to confer with the Government.

DEMANDS NO PEOPLE CAN BEAR.

VERSAILLES, May 8th. Count von Rantau has presented a Note to M. Clemenceau in which he asserts that the basis of the "agreed-on peace of right" has been abandoned in momentous points.

The draft Treaty contains demands that no people can bear. Moreover experts believe that much of it is incapable of accomplishment.

The German delegation will submit observations and material to the Entente.

GERMAN WAR PRISONERS.

Count von Rantau's Note calls attention to the open-ended nature of certain stipulations, alleging that they unduly favour the Allies.

He instances the surrender of personal property, the search for missing subjects, and the care of graves, and urges the importance, as regards Germany's internal policy, that civilian war prisoners be returned under the most orderly conditions.

Therefore everything possible must be done to raise the moral and physical state of the repatriated men, and all preliminary questions should be settled before repatriation begins. He suggests that the Allies provide prisoners with complete new outfits of clothing upon payment.

He expresses satisfaction that the Treaty recognises the principles of rapidly repatriating German civilian prisoners and suggests that the question be referred to a special Commission. He advocates oral discussions, urging, meanwhile, certain alleviations of the treatment of prisoners.

GERMANY AND LABOUR QUESTIONS.

Count von Rantau, in a further Note to M. Clemenceau, dealing with Labour questions, declares that Germany fully agrees that the greatest attention must be paid to Labour questions. He suggests holding a conference of representatives of all the contracting countries at Versailles in order to deliberate on international Labour law.

GERMANY AND THE LEAGUE.

Count von Rantau later presented still another Note defining the German Delegation's attitude towards the question of the League of Nations by transmitting the German programme, which the Delegation was of opinion contained essential suggestions concerning the League.

The Delegation reserves the right to express detailed views regarding the Entente draft, and asks whether and in what circumstances it is contemplated to invite Germany to enter the League, in view of the fact that Germany is asked to sign the statutes of the League as a component part of the draft Treaty—but she is not included among the States invited to enter the League.

THE ALLIES' DIGNIFIED REPLY.

LONDON, May 10th. The Allies' reply to the German Note reminds the Germans, in a dignified tone, that the Allies formulated the terms of the Treaty with a constant thought of the principles upon which the just and the peace negotiations were proposed.

The Allies cannot admit discussion of their right to insist upon the terms of peace substantially as drafted. They can consider only such practical suggestions as the Germans may submit to the Allies.

It further intimates that the German programme with regard to the League of Nations will be referred to an appropriate Committee.

It points out that the matter of admission of additional members to the League has not been overlooked but is specifically provided for in the second paragraph of Article One of the League Covenant.

COPIES OF TREATY DESPATCHED TO BERLIN.

VERSAILLES, May 8th. After dinner, at which barely a word was spoken, Count von Rantau ordered the translation of the Peace Preliminary to be begun.

The work was completed at three in the morning, when a copy of the translation was taken to the room of Count von Rantau who immediately proceeded to study it, not finishing until after day-break.

A number of copies of the Treaty were despatched to Berlin yesterday by a diplomatic courier.

BERLIN, May 9th. A message from Versailles says the German Delegation has received first instructions from the German Government and met to frame a preliminary reply to the Entente.

It is reported it will submit the draft of a counter Treaty. Moreover Count von Rantau will request a personal meeting with President Wilson for the purpose of oral negotiation.

COUNT VON RANTAU'S ATTITUDE.

PARIS, May 8th. The Right Hon. Mr. W. M. Hughes, interviewed by Reuters, described the attitude of Count von Rantau speaking while seated as "an intolerable example of the intolerable arrogance of the Germans. In spite of this we could see that humiliation had entered their souls."

The Right Hon. Mr. W. F. Massey said: "The Germans were more impudent and aggressive than anything I ever experienced."

WILL GERMANY YIELD?

The question whether Germany will sign the treaty remains the chief topic. It is generally thought she will ultimately yield, after preliminary "face saving."

DISAGREEMENT AMONG GERMAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, May 9th. A high British authority has intimated there is considerable division of opinion among the enemy plenipotentiaries.

Count von Obendorff, of the Armistice Commission, is among eight more Germans who arrived at Versailles. He bears the credentials of a minister plenipotentiary.

BY THE END OF MAY?

PARIS, May 8th. Paris calculates that the Peace Terms will not be signed or definitely refused before the end of this month. After counter-proposals have been examined and dealt with, the Germans will be allowed four or five days to accept or reject the final terms.

WITHIN A MONTH.

The opinion is expressed in Paris that the Treaty will be signed within a month.

GERMANS UNANIMOUS.

BERLIN, May 8th. All classes of the people resent any suggestion that the Treaty must be signed. Every one is discussing the probable consequences of refusal to sign. Nobody even considers the possibility of accepting the published terms.

A well-known publisher has expressed the opinion that the German delegates will immediately present counter-proposals or return without discussing M. Clemenceau's "mad conditions."

The workers are noticeably disappointed at the impotence of the international proletariat to prevent Germany's destruction.

"QUITE IMPOSSIBLE."

BERLIN, May 8th. The Berlin Bourse has been closed for three days as a result of the crushing impression of the Peace Terms.

The *Zeitungsgesetz* learns that all the German parliamentary parties, without exception, regard the Peace Treaty in its present form as quite impossible and that no German Government can sign it.

"AMERICA CAN GO TO HELL."

The *Daily Chronicle's* Berlin correspondent says that General von Ludendorff declined an interview, but sent the correspondent this message: "If these are the peace terms, then America can go to hell."

"FINIS GERMANIE."

BERLIN, May 12th. Prince Lichnowsky, writing in the *Tageblatt*, declares that Germany must, under no circumstances, accept the peace treaty, and that rupture or negotiations constitute the only right tactics.

Prince Lichnowsky says that the present Peace Treaty means "Finis Germania," unless we sign such a peace with the idea of a speedy war of liberation.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE TREATY.

LONDON, May 9th. To-day's comments on the Peace Treaty emphasise that ripe consideration shows it to be a great beneficent charter.

There is satisfaction over the optimistic tone of the French Press, which is attributed to the Anglo-American undertaking to stand by France in the event of a German attack.

It is generally agreed that the Germans, despite the loudness of their protest, will not refuse to sign though they may declare the terms impossible of fulfilment, and throw the onus of applying them on the Allies.

It is urged that the Allies must stand by the whole document and not allow the Germans to inveigle them into a process of picking it to pieces.

BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, May 8th.

The *Daily News* calls it the severest sentence ever passed on a great nation. No fault can be found with the disarmament provisions, but the disarmament of Germany must be followed by the disarmament of all the nations. As regards reparation, it is hardly an exaggeration to say Germany is first stripped naked and then told to turn out her pockets.

The *Daily Herald* says the world is not made safe for democracy. This Treaty means the beginning of a new war.

The *Daily Mail* says the provisions are good on the military and naval side, but dangerously full of loopholes on the financial side. Our real security is the close continued union of Great Britain, the United States, and France.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: The British Government has secured the redemption of its election pledges. The Achilles heel of the Treaty may prove to be the fact that Poland's future is unsettled.

The *Daily Telegraph* says it is not a weak power, but a rigid peace of justice. German militarism is completely destroyed. The Danzig scheme will constitute a severe test of the authority of the League of Nations.

The *Daily Graphic* thinks the omission of the question of the freedom of the seas makes the Treaty unsatisfactory.

The *Morning Post* says the conditions regarding indemnities are unsatisfactory, but, altogether, the Treaty is better than anticipated. The only possible guarantee of fulfilment of the conditions is the retention by the Allies of sufficient armed forces to enforce them.

The *Daily Express* says the terms give ample security for the future and just reparation for the past.

The *Times* expresses satisfaction that the tone for the principle is recognised. But says the vessel allotted to Great Britain cannot put her into the splendid position secured by the American mercantile marine, if the German ships in American harbours are assigned to the United States.

The *Financial Times* says that any extravagant expectation of relief of taxation by large indemnities may now be definitely abandoned.

The *Financial News* says that the scheme of economic restitution will satisfy the British taxpayer but the Allied peoples have two years in which to educate the Reparations Commission to a proper pitch of pressure on Germany.

The *Manchester Guardian* criticises the Dawg arrangements and expresses the opinion that it would be better to fix an indemnity which Germany might fairly hope to pay within a shorter period.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* and *Evening Standard* regard the terms as satisfactory, but say that Count von Rantau's speech shows that Germany is unrepentant. Thus the untiring vigilance of the Allies, as regards the execution of the terms, is essential.

The *Star* and the *Westminster Gazette* say it is impossible to predict how the terms will work out. Both pin their faith to the League of Nations.

FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

PARIS, May 8th.

Commenting on the Peace Treaty *Le Matin* points out that France remains saddled with war costs amounting to about 170 milliards of francs.

Le Petit Parisien says that the terms are just and France can be satisfied.

L'Homme Libre says nothing was forgotten which could consolidate peace and satisfy the demands of prudence as well as the legitimate aspirations of all the nations which had been the victims of Germany.

The *Echo de Paris* deprecates exaggerated satisfaction, and urges untiring effort to strengthen the Anglo-Franco-American alliance.

La Victoire says the terms are generous and not repugnant.

The Socialist organ, *La France Libre*, says that the Treaty appears to secure to the Allies, especially to France, the certainty of peace.

Le Petit Journal says the Treaty is an honourable compromise.

Le Gaulois calls the Treaty "the summit of all our desire."

Le Figaro expresses absolute confidence in the sovereign guarantee of the Anglo-Franco-American alliance.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.

NEW YORK, May 8th.

The morning newspapers declare that Germany has been overtaken by the fate deserved by a country which has outraged the world.

The *New York World* says that German world power is obliterated. The Treaty is the death certificate of German militarism and imperialism. It points out that no attempt has been made to diminish Germany or to impose damages comparable with the damages created.

The *New York Times* regards the terms as lenient compared with what Germany would have imposed if she had been triumphant.

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

BERLIN, May 8th.

The Berlin Press publishes, this morning, a Reuter's summary of the Peace Terms, which all the newspapers condemn.

For example, the *Tageblatt* says that the Treaty far surpasses the worst expectations; it is a product of a thoughtless, intoxicated brutality. It is impossible to alter the Draft Treaty in the course of negotiation than only one word can be used; namely "No."

The *Local Anzeiger* publishes the summary under the heading "Crushing conditions."

Other conservative newspapers speak of the "unfavourable conditions."

The Independent Socialist journal *Freiheit* says that from a standpoint of imperialism the Peace Treaty exemplified the Breslau-Litovsk terms, and must be regarded as quite moderate; but

things are different when they are examined from a point of view of a future world peace. While still denouncing the peace terms, the *Freiheit* says "We must, however, because experience shows that refusal to sign will increase our misfortunes."

The *Tageblatt*, referring to the comment of the *Freiheit* that the peace terms must be signed, says: "If this is the view of the Independent Socialists, they may have an opportunity of carrying out their views, as the present Government cannot sign the Treaty."

The *Tageblatt's* Bromberg correspondent says that the population of East Prussia is embittered and determined to prevent acceptance of the treaty.

Forwards, under the heading of "Peace or annihilation," says: "If we sign this peace it is because we have bowed to force; but in our hearts we resolutely reject it."

LABOUR PARTY OPPOSED TO PEACE TREATY.

LONDON, May 8th.

The Executive of the Labour Party has issued a manifesto stating that the summary of the peace treaty, in some particulars, is opposed to the declarations of President Wilson. The Executive hopes that there is yet time to bring it more into harmony with the presidential declarations.

DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 12th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that at present he was unable to announce when the debate on the Peace Terms would occur. This obviously depended upon circumstances which, at present, could not be foreseen.

EVERYTHING MUST BE CONCLUDED BY JUNE 15TH.

PARIS, May 12th.

In connection with a report that President Wilson proposes to sail for America on June 15th, the *Echo de Paris* learns that he will remain in Paris until the Peace Treaty is signed, but the Germans must not protract the discussions beyond a certain point and everything must be concluded by June 15th.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

AN ALLIED ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

LONDON, May 12th.

Telegrams published in Stockholm describe big military preparations at Helsingfors for an Allied attack on Petrograd.

It is reported that 50,000 men will shortly be concentrated at Helsingfors. A British squadron of twenty cruisers is expected to watch the Bolshevik fleet. Reuter's correspondent at Helsingfors announces the arrival of Admiral Cowan aboard the flagship *Curdie*.

A BOLSHEVIST COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, May 1st.

A Bolshevik communiqué states that the Bolsheviks are attacking on the Archangel front. They have advanced from the left bank of the Dvina to the south of the Shuvelga River, but have been held up by the floods. The communiqué admits that the Bolsheviks in the Murmansk region have retired thirty miles west of Petrozavodsk "under pressure from the enemy."

BRITISH FORCE LEAVES FOR ARCHANGEL.

LONDON, May 12th.

One thousand five hundred officers and men, comprising part of the North Russia Relief Force, have embarked at Newcastle for Archangel.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

ARCHANGEL, May 9th.

General Ironside reported on May 5th that the enemy bombarded our positions on the Soga with 5,000 shells, and subsequently launched two infantry attacks which were repulsed. Our casualties were very few.

GENERAL MAYNARD'S VICTORIES.

MURMANSK, May 9th.

General Maynard reports that he occupied Korolka and Maselga, on Lake Begovoz, on May 8th. All the villages on the lake are clear of Bolsheviks. On the railway the enemy have retired to a point ten miles south of Maselga.

SIBERIAN CAPTURES AT UFA.

OMSK, May 12th.

The Siberians have captured enormous booty in one sector of Ufa alone, including huge quantities of arms and munitions, railway material, steamers, forage, and over 10,000 prisoners.

The offensive continues successfully, although in some places the enemy is strongly resisting.

A NEW RUSSIAN ORGANISATION.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Russian National Centre Party is a new organisation associated with a general Denikin's army. It asks for information as to Allied policy in Russia and pleads for assistance to fight Bolshevism. It requests that a diplomatic representative of the Allies be attached to General Denikin.

It is pointed out in London that large supplies of war material have been sent to General Denikin. He must now be receiving them, though transport to the Caucasus is slow.

GENERAL KOLTOVAK'S OFFENSIVE.

Reuter learns that a professor at the Military Academy at Omsk, in a recent review of General Koltchak's offensive, said that the Soviet forces were completely defeated on a front of 80 miles. He estimates that the Siberian troops will require six weeks of fighting to reach Simbirsk, a month to capture Samara, and less than a month to take Kazan.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, May 16th.

Silver is quoted 88d. to 87½d.; the market is uncertain.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED SHORTLY.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions regarding the peace celebrations, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government would shortly announce proposals and a date.

The Government would consider any suggestion to invite Marshal Foch and representative detachments of the French Army to visit Great Britain in connection therewith.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 12th.

A triumphal march of Allied armies in Paris is fixed for June 9th.

THE HUMBERT TREASON TRIAL.

M. HUMBERT ACQUITTED.

PARIS, May 9th.

The Humbert treason trial, which began on March 31st, and during which 22 witnesses were examined, ended to-day in the condemnation to death of M. Lenoir and the sentencing of M. Souches to five years' imprisonment, with a fine of 20,000 francs.

Both were M. Humbert's associates, and were charged with communicating with the enemy.

M. Humbert was charged with trading with the enemy, while his associate, Ladoux, was charged with complicity and trading with the enemy. Both were acquitted.

It was alleged that M. Humbert bought the newspaper *Le Petit Journal* with money furnished by Germany.

M. Humbert spent fourteen months in prison before his trial.

NORWAY.

WANTS COMPENSATION FOR GERMAN PIRACY.

CHRISTIANIA, May 10th.

Norway has applied to the Peace Conference for compensation by Germany for the loss of Norwegian ships and lives.

A Delegation representing the seafaring community goes to Paris shortly.

ABYSSINIA.

MISSIONS TO CONGRATULATE THE ALLIES.

PARIS, May 11th.

An Abyssinian mission has arrived to congratulate the Allies on the victory gained. It proceeds to Brussels.

Two similar missions shortly leave Abyssinia—one for Rome, the other for London and Washington.

The Delegation to Paris has denied that Abyssinia desires to be a French Protectorate.

HUNGARY.

ATTACKS NOT INSTIGATED BY ALLIES.

LONDON, May 8th.

Reuter learns authoritatively that the Rumanian advance against Hungary was neither instigated nor supported by the Allies.

It is pointed out that the Near Eastern Army, consisting of Serb, Yugoslav and French forces, have not participated in the advance, although nearest to Budapest.

Rumania's action, obviously, has been dictated by considerations of self-preservation, the object being to anticipate known Hungarian machinations. The advance to the river Theisa was intended to avert a threatened danger.

CONDITION "OF THE RUMANIAN ARMY."

PARIS, May 10th.

A telegram from Bucharest graphically describes the Rumanian attack on Hungary. The Rumanian army, ragged and barefooted, attacked the Hungarians without awaiting the arrival of the promised equipment.

The result of their unexpected onslaught was that the Hungarians' resistance was broken and communications between the Hungarians and Bolsheviks cut off.

SUBURBS OF BUDAPEST OCCUPIED.

LONDON, May 8th.

Reuter learns that the army invading Hungary under General Humbert is progressing rapidly, and has probably reached and occupied the suburbs of Budapest. The Rumanians, who are participating, comprise six Divisions, with two French Divisions, and have been involved in heavy fighting.

Czecho-Slovak troops are following on the right wing of the Rumanian Army. The situation is good in Bessarabia where there are four Rumanian, two French and two Greek Divisions.

There are further Rumanian Divisions in Moldavia; hence practically the whole of the Rumanian Army, whose spirit is magnificent, has been mobilised.

The military situation in Rumania is regarded as absolutely safe. After the occupation of Budapest, the Rumanians will be ready to advance against the Bolsheviks in any direction.

NO NEWS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 8th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Wedgwood, Mr. Cecil Harcourt stated that as far as he was aware the Revolutionary Government in Budapest was still in power.

LESSONS OF THE WAR.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S ADVICE.

LONDON, May 8th.

At a banquet in Glasgow, Sir Douglas Haig said that the outstanding lesson of the war was the extraordinary military advantage gained by superior preparation for war. We had no right to count upon getting an opportunity for building up our army during a campaign.

Despite expectations as regards the League of Nations, we could not afford to disregard the necessity for military preparations. It was to our territorial and citizen army we must look.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Belgian Minister at the Hague, General Carton de Wiart, will shortly open preliminary negotiations with Holland regarding the Meuse and Scheldt questions.

AN UGLY INCIDENT.

A Dutch sentry near Eindhoven fired on two unarmed Belgian soldiers walking along the frontier. One was mortally wounded. An inquiry is proceeding.

AVIATION.

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

ST. JOHN, May 11th.

Two American seaplanes have arrived at Tropasey. The American airmen expect to attempt a flight to the Azores at the end of next week. A Handley-Page machine has arrived aboard a steamer.

ARRIVAL AT HALLIFAX.

HALIFAX, May 9th.

The American seaplanes have arrived here.

THE MISSING AEROPLANE.

NEW YORK, May 8th.

Missing seaplane N.C. 4, that was flying to Halifax, has been towed into Chatham harbour, Massachusetts. All hands are safe. The machine was forced to descend owing to engine trouble.

MISHAP ON A LONDON-INDIA FLIGHT.

LONDON, May 8th.

A message from Chalon-sur-Saône says that one of five British aeroplanes flying from London to India fell into a tree at Givry-sur-Orbiez owing to engine trouble. It then "nose-dived" to the ground. The pilot was injured and the aeroplane wrecked.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

CAIRO, May 8th.

A communiqué says that a noisy crowd, including students, attempted to force its way into the neighbourhood of the Presidency. It was dispersed with sticks. One demonstrator was killed and nine slightly injured. Fifty were arrested.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, May 12th.

The clause of the Peace Treaty providing for a plebiscite in South Schleswig is causing much excitement and dissatisfaction. The newspapers declare the populations of Germans whom Denmark does not want will lead to future racial conflict. The political committee of the Rigdag, after conferring with the Government, telegraphed to the Danish Minister in Paris that the Government and the Rigdag insist on the enforcement of the principle of nationality.

SWITZERLAND.

It is officially announced that Switzerland has declined equitable representation on the Rhine Navigation Commission for the revision of the Rhine Navigation Convention of 1868, in order to place Bale as far as possible in the position of a seaport, to secure alteration of the Rhine bridges, to enable free navigation to Bale, to secure the freedom of ships from taxation, and to ensure the dismantling of the Rhine fortifications.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

WAR CABINET COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS.

LONDON, May 10th.

The War Cabinet Committee, dealing with the industrial position of women, recommends the adoption of equal pay for equal work, in the sense that pay be proportionate to efficient output. Where it is contended that a woman employed produces less than a man doing the same work, the onus of proof shall lie on the employer.

The Committee recommends the introduction of children's allowances, if necessary, to attract men to occupations where women are paid equally.

Women's employment should be extended in suitable directions by trade agreements duly protecting the men's interests.

GERMAN PIRATE CAPTURED.

ON HIS WAY HOME FROM SPAIN.

LONDON, May 9th.

The captain of a U boat has been arrested by naval authorities on board a Dutch liner at Falmouth, where he arrived from internment in Spain with the crew of his submarine. He is believed to be the commander of the U 66, which is reported to have sunk several Hospital ships. It is understood he was taken to the Tower.

CABLE DELAYS.

GOVERNMENT TRAFFIC TO BE CURTAILED.

LONDON, May 8th.

In the House of Commons, at question time, Mr. Illingworth, the Postmaster General, stated he had taken steps to secure the curtailment of a large amount of Government traffic to which the recent heavy delay in telegraphic communications, especially with the Far East, was due, and to obviate commercial traffic being delayed in favour of Government messages, which were not really urgent.

Certain important cables which were interrupted recently were repaired, but the American Pacific cable was still interrupted, throwing extra work on the British cables.

He expected this cable would be repaired in a few days, further improving the position.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIBODAS ...	—	—	May 21st	JAVA
TJIMANOEK ...	JAVA	May 24th	May 24th	SEANGHAI
TJILATJAP ...	JAVA	May 23rd	May 28th	JAPAN
TJILIWONG ...	JAPAN	May 28th	May 30th	JAVA

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a daily qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574.

JAVA-PACIFIC-LYN.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA.

S.S. "SOERAKARTA"

will be despatched as above on or about

MAY 31st, 1919.

For freight apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN.

Agents.

FOR NEW YORK.

BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

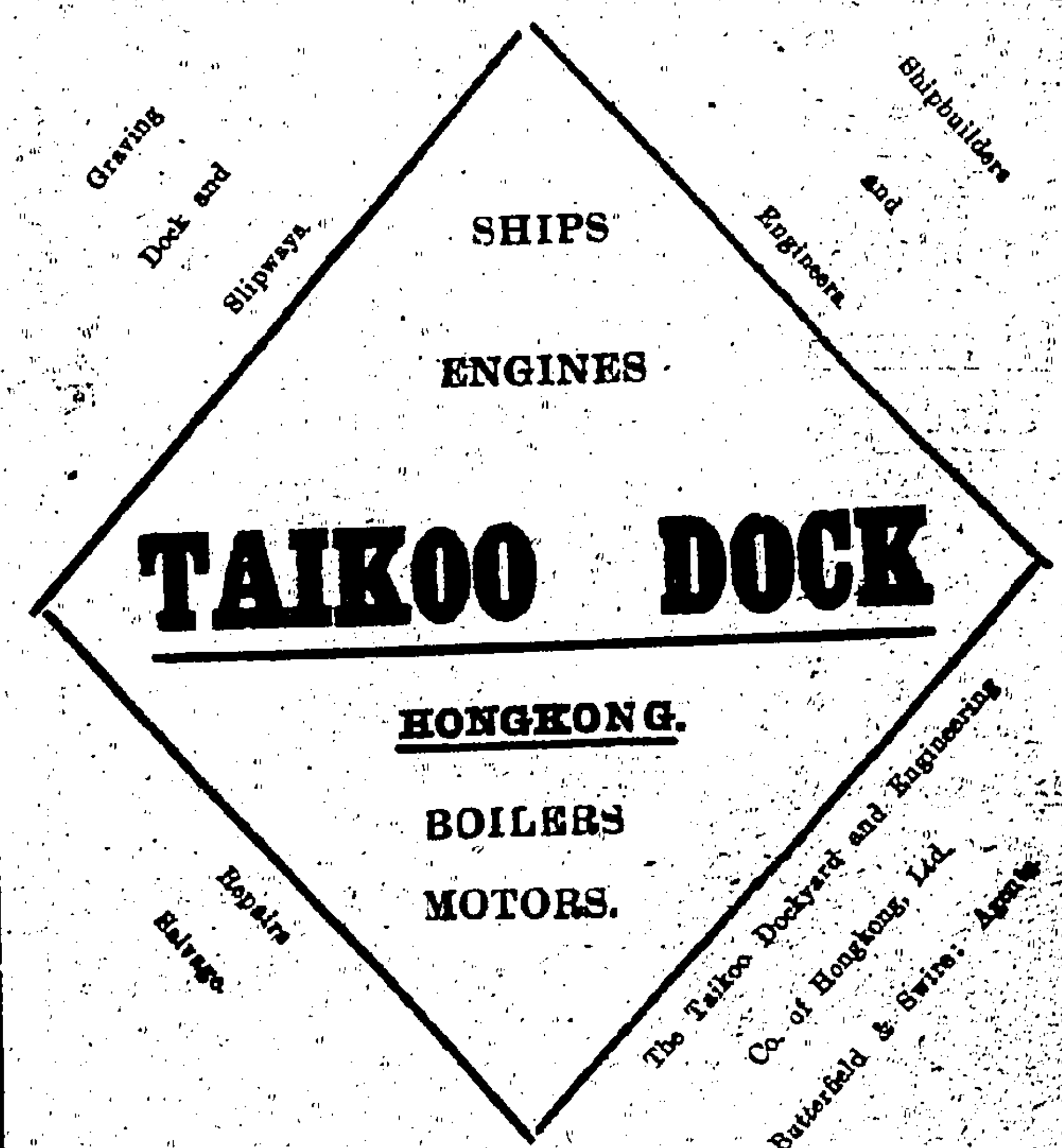
S.S. "EURYBATES"

will be despatched for NEW YORK on Saturday, June 7th.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.



Telephone 312. Cable—"TAIKOODOCK."

INDEMNITIES.

STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, May 12th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Horatio Bottomley regarding cash payment, as detailed in the Peace Treaty, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that bonds for £5,000,000,000 were deliverable as on account of the total obligations, but further issues of bonds might be required subsequently as security.

The total amount payable either in money or otherwise was not limited to the amount of bonds, but must meet in full all the demands specified in Section Eight of the official summary.

The reduction which might also be allowed regarding the first £1,000,000,000 would postpone, but not diminish, the total amount of the payment. It is estimated that the amount of £5,000,000,000 was not the sum total of the enemy countries' obligations. Power to enforce payment lay in our economic weapons, and in a lengthy occupation of part of Germany.

NEW NAVAL PAY.

MARINES TO RECEIVE NAVAL RATES.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Government has approved the decisions of the Admiralty arising from the report of the committee on navy pay of which Rear-Admiral Jerram was the Chairman.

Marines will be paid in future at naval instead of military rates. The total annual cost of the new rates, initially, will be £4,447,000, and eventually, £2,148,000.

Able seamen of six years' service can now obtain a weekly wage of 21s. 6d., the latter with allowances and including the value of food; if married, two children, 20s. including separation allowance. The Petty Officers' rate ranges from 48s. 6d. according to service; if married, two children, 47s. 6d. with allowances.

A Chief Petty Officer may reach 24s. 6d. The scale is retrospective to February 1st, 1918.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to NINJA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to NINJA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS on route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

77 to 81, Causeway, Canton

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 20th May, 10 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 20th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"PAKHAI"	On 20th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and BANGKOK	"SUIYANG"	On 22nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and BANGKOK	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 28th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and BANGKOK	"TEAN"	On 27th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 29th May, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three times weekly) and Tsingtau (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Yousung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone 38

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in saloons and State-rooms and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND POOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days).

"QUINNEBAUG" | Capt. J. Medina | FRIDAY, 23rd May, at 10 A.M.
"HAITAN" | Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, 27th May, at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"EQUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE "SUNSHINE BELT"
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.	May 21st, 1919.
R.R. "COLOMBIA"	June 12th, 1919.
R.R. "VENEZUELA"	July 10th, 1919.
R.R. "EQUADOR"	July 10th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER DECKS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander, Ballinger, Chase, Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MATRITUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NEURALIA	28th May, Noon.	30th June	8th July.
NOVARA	7th August	8th Sept.	18th Sept.

FOR
BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Bombay about
DILWARA	23rd May	10th June.

FOR
CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATOON APCAR ... early June | June

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Shanghai & Kobe
ARRATOON APCAR	30th May, Noon.	

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"MISHIMA MARU" ... 15,950 Tons	6th June, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"TANGO MARU" ... 12,780 Tons	24th May, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NIKKO MARU" ... 9,800 Tons	21st June, at 11 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	"KAGA MARU" ... 12,300 Tons	31st May, at Noon.
MEMPHIS via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRINIDAD, TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	"AKI MARU" ... 11,200 Tons	31st May, at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	"TATSUNO MARU" 14,930 Tons	27th May.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	"KIRIN MARU" No. 1 7,760 Tons	24th May.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	"TENZAN MARU" ...	19th May.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C. SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATOH MARU," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:
"FUSHIMI MARU" ... 22nd June, at 11 A.M.
"KATOH MARU" ... 15th July, at 11 A.M.

Omitting Manila & Rangoon.

For further information apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 2012 & 2013

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHINYU MARU	23,000	May 23rd
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	May 24th, From YAMAHA
PERSIA MARU	9,000	June 18th.
KORRA MARU	23,000	June 28th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINGO, CRUZ, BAILEA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July, 12th
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—
T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000 Tons	On or about 12th June
MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000 Tons	On or about 12th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building,
Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.	"AMUR MARU" ... End of May.
"ANDES MARU" ...	Tuesday, 10th June
GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.	"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 24th May
"BURMA MARU" ...	Monday, 28th May
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.	"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 15th June.
BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.	"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 24th May
"BURMA MARU" ...	Monday, 28th May
SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.	"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. S. and ADELAIDE.	"NANKIN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.	"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May.
HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.	"DAIFUKU MARU" ... Wednesday, 1st May.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Yokohama.	
KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.	
For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.	"BOSU MARU" ... Thursday, 22nd May, at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building,
Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" ... June 14th, 1919.
"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

(An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.)

For further information apply to
O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
100 House Street, Tel. 1914

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

OUTWARD MAELS.

For	Per	DATE
Swatow, Shanghai and North China	Chengyang	Monday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits and Bangkok	Sun Tak	Monday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Wingang	Monday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kailong	Tuesday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changphoo	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Arratoon Appear	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Pakhoi	Tuesday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Bai Hong	Tuesday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND via THURSDAY ISLAND	Ati Maru	Registration, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 9.30 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via KOREA, HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Columbia	Registration, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Taku, Shanghai and North China	Southern Maru	Thursday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Taku, Shanghai and North China	Suwayang	Thursday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Taku, Shanghai and North China	Africa Maru	Registration, 10.45 P.M. Letters, 11.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow via Taku, Shanghai and North China	Quinnabang	Friday, 23rd, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN via HONOLULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Shingo Maru	Friday, 23rd, 9.45 A.M. Letters, 10.30 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Tanjo Maru	Saturday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 24th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Hupei	Monday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow and North China	Tea	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Italian	Tuesday, 27th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sunang	Thursday, 29th, 1.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.,

SALES DEPT.—14, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL.
OFFICE—KING'S BUILDINGS.MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
LAUNCH BUILDERS.

WORKSHOP—148, PRAYA EAST.

General Engineering & Electrical work.

Repair work of any description.

Electro-Plating (Silver and Nickel).

Tinning a speciality.

ELECTRIC ACCESSORIES

AND

FITTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HONGKONG AGENTS FOR:

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

(12-1)

THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.STEAM FOR STRAITS, OCEAN,
BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, COAST GUARD,
AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.THE Homeward Mail Steamer
"DILWARA" will be
departing from this port about MAY
25th, 1919, taking cargo for the above Ports.
Passenger accommodation in the connecting
vessel, when available, secured before departure
from Hongkong.Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
carried by this Steamer, proceeding to
Rome and there transhipped to the
on-carriage Steamer for Marseille and
London.Parcels will be received at the Office until
3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages are required.For further particulars, sailing dates, etc.,
apply to:MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.P. O. S. N. Co.
Post Box 113,
23, Des Vœux Road Central.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 19th to 25th May 1919.

HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
Date	Time	Date	Time
Mon. 19	10 15	Tue. 20	10 15
Tue. 20	10 15	Wed. 21	10 15
Wed. 21	10 15	Thur. 22	10 15
Thur. 22	10 15	Fri. 23	10 15
Fri. 23	10 15	Sat. 24	10 15
Sat. 24	10 15	Sun. 25	10 15

ON BAY

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS, 1918, to 1919.
Price \$7.00.
On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press
Office.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "COLUMBIA" VOY. TO OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.THE above-mentioned vessel having
arrived from the above-mentioned
Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their cargo will be landed at
their risk into the Godowns and/or extra
Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and
stored at Consignees' risk.Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified
that they must produce an Import Permit
signed by the Superintendent of Imports
and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of
Lading can be countersigned.All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will
be examined on May 19th, at 10 o'clock.All Claims must be presented within a
month of the Steamer's arrival here, after
which they cannot be recognized.No Claim will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns, and all goods
remaining undelivered after May 21st, will
be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.Consignees are requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for countersignature im-
mediately.PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. [759]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer:

"TEUGER"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be
discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will lie as Consignees' risk.
The Cargo will be ready for
delivery from Godown on and after
May 15th.Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.All broken, chafed, and damaged goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and noon within the free storage period.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Steamer's Godown
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after May 21st, will be subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the undersigned on or
before June 4th, or they will not be re-
cognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1919. [762]

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

May 17th	
Telegraphic Transfer	88 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	88 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	88 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	88 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	88 1/2
Documentary Bill, 4 months' sight	88 1/2
On Bank Bills, on demand	81 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	81 1/2
On New York	84 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	84 1/2
Credit, at 30 days' sight	84 1/2
On Bombay	nom.
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	nom.
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Shanghai	nom.
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150
On Vladivostok	150
On Seoul	150
On Tokyo	150
On Kobe	150
On Osaka	150
On Yokohama	150
On Manila	150
On Singapore	150
On Batavia	150
On Hongkong	150
On Shanghai	150
On Canton	150
On Hankow	150
On Peking	150
On Tientsin	150
On Harbin	150</